ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22. 1875 Vol. VII—No. 311

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 30.

THE telegraph announces the death of the well-known negro speculator on Wall street, Jeremiah Hamilton, who died in New York of pneumonia. He was the richest black man in the United States, his property being estimated at two million dollars. He started in life as a slave in the West Indies.

THE hotels of Philadelphia are very limited. Their fullest capacity will not exceed three thousand first-class guests, and it is proposed to charge them five dollars a day during the centennial celebration. It is argued that this is not too high for the best accommodations, and perhaps it is not; but it is dear too high for the average pocket in these days of contraction and economy.

AMONG the many offerings at the Mecklenburg centennial, none were more appropriate and beautiful than a wreath from Mt. Vernon—the gift of the vice regent of the Mt. Vernon ladies' association for North Carolina. The evergreens in the wreath were cut from trees that Washington planted more than a hundred years ago, and the ivy came from his tomb.

THE head of the great drive of Texan cattle has just arrived in Kansas. Not less than fifty thousand will arrive in the next thirty days; and yet the drive will probably fall below that of last year, but the quality of the cattle will be superior to that of any previous season. The grazing is good, and prices are unusually high. Cotton is not king among the prosperous people of western Texas. They feed the rest of the country, and such producers always thrive.

A special telegram to the New Orleans Times says that Jefferson Davis, in passing through Texas, met with a reception that has not been equaled in this country since Washington's march into Trenton. At Brenham men and women flocked in from every quarter to see him who represented a flag now furled forever, but waving in imperishable glory in the hearts of every lover of liberty. His speech was short, but full of words that breathed a patriotism and love for his people.

THE Montgomery Journal complains that Columbus on the one side, and Selma on the other, are drawing from Alabama's capital a great deal of trade. After reviewing the situation, the Journal is forced to say in conclusion:

There is a want of enterprise among our merchants. They do not advertise enough, nor do they exhibit that liberality in calling attention to their wares, which is so necessary to a lively business. To keep business lively it is absolutely necessary to advertise continually. Even a patent medicine doctor knows this. There are druggists now advertising in every daily paper in the United States, and they are coining fortunes. Every millionaire merchant has made his fortune with printer's ink. We may look at every successful merchant in this city, and each one has achieved his success by liberal advertising. Unless the merchants of Montgomery make some effort to revive trade, it will certainly keep in the same old ruts, declining every year.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Chicago Court Declares Her Insane—"Oh, Robert, to Think That my Son Would Ever Have Done This!"

CHICAGO, May 19.—In the county court the trial of the question of the insanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based on a petition filed by Robert T. Lincoln, setting forth that the mother has property and effects exceeding $75,000 in value; that she is *non compos mentis*, and incapable of managing her estate, and praying for the issuance of an order for a warrant and to test the question of her insanity.

The petition was accompanied by a certificate of the family physician, Dr. Isham, to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of opinion that she is insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagined she heard voices in the wall; that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel; that she was the victim of poisoning plots, etc. Her closets are full of unopened packages of goods she has ordered sent to her room.

After brief arguments the case was given to the jury who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ill. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict, Robt. Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed in a reproachful tone, "Oh, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this!" There were few spectators in the court.

Mrs. Lincoln Attempts Suicide.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHICAGO, May 21.—Mrs. Lincoln, after being adjudged insane, attempted to commit suicide.

Donkey Power.

[Dayton Democrat.]

Yesterday a lady driving a donkey to a small spring wagon stopped at a mill on East Fifth street to get a barrel of flour. While the flour was being rolled out the donkey concluded to go home, and started leisurely out into the street. "Whoa!" had no effect upon him, and the lady started out to catch him by the bridle, while a couple of millers each took hold of a hind wheel, while Christ Beckel, who happened along, caught the tail-gate of the wagon, and the entire party gave a pull all together, but it wouldn't do. Mr. Donkey landed all of them out into the middle of the street, when he laid his ears back and stopped until the flour was put aboard and the driver took her seat, when he jogged off home. The comical expression on the faces of the gentlemen connected with the affair would have been a study for a painter. They looked at the donkey, which was little larger than a sheep, then at each other, and then quietly and sadly returned to their respective places of business.

Fires.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

OSCEOLA, PA., May 21.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday, and all the buplic building, except the Catholic and Methodist churches, burned. About two hundred houses are also destroyed. Their escape is cut off by the woods taking fire. No lives lost. Loss $2,000,000.

CONOES, May 21—The saw mill, handling shop, pol.. ing, finishing and packing department connected with the Weed & Brecker's manufactu.. ing works, burned this morning. Loss $50,000.

Prussia Meddling in Other People's Business.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, May 21.—A correspondent of the daily Telegraph reports that the German ambassador at Brussels has been instructed to request the Belgian government to prohibit religious processions. The object of the manouvre is the overthrow of the Belgian cabinet. The correspondent guarantees the accuracy of the report sent. Kauffman has returned to Turksland and resumed the governorship.

Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Edwin House, assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, fell dead of heart disease, aged 51.

MUNICH, May 21.—Ex-Queen Amelia, widow of the late king of Saxony, is dead.

LONDON, May 21.—Dudley Baxter is dead.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Jesse D. Bright is dead.

A Nice Gift to Cardinal McCloskey.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—At a reception given to Cardinal McCloskey yesterday by the pupils of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson, he was presented with a casket of flowers containing a pectoral cross. The cross was of diamonds with two topazes. It is worth $20,000, and was a gift of the community of Mount St. Vincent.

PRINCE PUCKLER-MUSKAU.

His Last Days and the Cremation of His Body.

[Translated for the Evening Post from the German of Dr. Liesch.]

The cremation question having been so much discussed of late, it may not be uninteresting to hear the particulars of the burning of the body of Prince Puckler-Muskau, from one who attended him for some time before his death and took part in the subsequent proceedings. The event attracted great attention in Germany, where it occurred, but it has not been fully described either in the clear and touching narrative read by Professor Reclam, of Leipzig, before the second session of the forty-seventh Congress of Naturalists and Physicians at Bresgau, or in the biography by Ludmilla-Assing.

It was in July, 1867, that I first entered the bed-room and stood beside the couch of the aged Prince. Raphael's "Pope Julius II." which hangs in the Patti Palace at Florence, and portrays a beautiful and noble old man, always calls vividly to my mind this first meeting. The patient was propped up in bed for his morning reading. He wore a red silk cap in place of the usually dressy fez, a lilac shawl was flung carelessly over one of his shoulders, and his slender, shapely hands were incased in kid gloves. I beheld for the first time the beautiful, well-tended, white bearded and the strongly marked face, with its high forehead and characteristic nose. But I was particularly attracted by the mild blue eyes which were raised from his book as I entered. He looked more like a stately prelate than like a man who had been thrown hither and thither in the whirlpool of life. But when I observed the decoration of the room—the curved Turkish cemeter, the Indian weapons, the ostrich feathers, and the half-concealed army bed, I could no longer doubt that I was in the presence of the old man who had been the friend of Mehemet Ali and the deliverer of the beautiful, unhappy Machbuba. In an exceedingly amiable manner the Prince invited me to be seated, and after brief remarks about his physical condition, the conversation turned upon the current events and literature. Prince Puckler still kept up his old habit of turning night into day. He often passed the whole day in bed—reading, writing, or receiving intimate friends in his darkened boudoir; arising toward evening to make a careful toilet, and in his well-known Turkish costume to receive his friends at dinner, and play the part of a gracious host till after midnight. Some times he remained all day alone in his bed-room, in order to arise with youthful elasticity, and take an hour's walk in his beautiful park. Though he was now so very old, his wonderful eyes served him to read the finest print, as well by lamplight as by sunlight. So, reading was often his only diversion apart from the every-day business rendered necessary by the management of his possessions, including the never ending improvements of his park. In his last days he liked best to read Bordenstein, Schoppenhauer, and the Russian poets. Conversation on transcendentalism, immortality, or psychological questions never failed to rouse him; but he was interested as well in accounts of the latest acquisitions of science. He always sought, by the most careful attention to his health, to avoid bodily pain, from which he had suffered but little in his long life, and which he explained as a token of our earthly imperfection. He believed in the immortality of the soul, and wished for a translation to a more beautiful and perfect body after death. He had no fear of death; he felt that he had reached the goal of earthly life; and though he no doubt some times hoped to live another ten years, he did not desire to see the term of his life lengthened by art. He only wished the pain to be eased. Of the various changes and troubles of his career he had a lively recollection, and in spite of increasing bodily weakness, often talked in his bright and charming way of his young days. As with most old men, so with him—his dearest remembrances were those of childhood and youth; the events of his later life he painted most vividly, being aided by his rich imagination; and I shall always remember one evening when, in his droll, piquant manner, he described his first meeting with Lady Hester Stanhope, and his nocturnal conferences with that rosy sibyl. Even in his last days he exerted himself freely in entertainment, and was ever the centre of attraction; he cleverly entered into all the peculiarities of his guests, and could show himself yielding and tolerant to the stiffest orthodoxy, just as he knew how to turn aside from himself all extreme materialistic views. Manly and strongly as Puckler had shown himself to be through life, yet his was a womanly nature. His figure was slender and beautifully formed; his skin delicate almost to transparency; his features were regular, noble and spiritual, and his eyes, blue-gray, now mild and clear, and again sparkling and flashing—a beautiful mirror of his vivacious mind. His whole organization certified even in very old age to a wonderful toughness, but he took the slightest misfortune which approached him as a serious matter. In old age he was still very true to his former habits. Out of the womanliness impressed upon his whole nature grew his tenderness and deep feeling, coupled with passion and fire; also his bodily elasticity, which often suddenly relaxed, but from which he arose like the Phœnix. Hence, too, his very pardonable vanity, and above all his peculiarity of instantly following the momentary impression which sometimes gave rise to a very unjust severity and almost unaccountable ill-will. He could be as capricious and again as lovable as a woman; fickle in youth, benevolent in age, passionate to excess, and again apathetic and almost timidly reserved.

A great part of this peculiarity had its foundation in the French blood which ran in his veins. It is well known that his mother was a daughter of the French Countess Olympia de la Tour du Pin; and it is interesting that he, as the first child of a mother scarcely fifteen years old, should have possessed so vigorous a constitution and have lived to be more than eighty-five years old. He was born on Sunday, the 30th of October, 1785, and died on Sunday, February 4, 1871.

When I first called to see him I found him suffering from a stomachic catarrh, which, without approaching a fever or essentially affecting other organs, had long been growing unmanageable in spite of the utmost exertions. Naturally his strength sank, and the weakness so increased, that great anxiety was felt. Nevertheless abstinence from all solid food, the adoption of simple drinks and the very limited use of medicines had the good result of abating his sufferings, and the patient so far recovered toward the autumn that he could again devote himself with zeal to his park. In the winter he planned to travel into Upper Italy and the Tyrol, because a sojourn at Botzen had once done him good service after a long illness. He finally, however, decided, by the advice of his physician, to go to Wildungen, which he visited in August, 1868. But the body could not now completely recover, and only by the simplest manner of living, and the utmost caution, could the Prince keep on his feet. In spite of the increasing loss of physical strength, his mind remained active and lively, especially in his love for nature and his taste for gardening; but he was faithful to literature as well. Politics and the events of the day excited him less. He was greatly interested in the "Journal de la Saute du Roi Louis XIV.," noted down by his physician and found in Branitz Castle. By the Prince's wish I published a review of this book [Bremen, 1869], in which I gave at the same time a brief account of the condition of the science of medicine in France in the latter half of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth. Prince Puckler was in truth much like Louis XIV. Louis, too, had less of a strong, manly nature than of a fine, womanly one, and reached a fair old age in spite of his various illnesses, from the small-pox to the gout.

At Christmas, 1870, I was called suddenly to the Prince. A simple influenza had attacked him; but so greatly did it interfere with the necessary support of his failing health, that by the end of January, 1871, his strength was completely gone. On Wednesday, February 1, the Prince saw for the last time his niece (afterward the exclusive heiress of Pachelbl-Gehag), nee Countess Von Seydenwitz. Count Heinrich Von Puckler, his successor in the estate, was at the time absent with the German army in the war with France. Never shall I forget the night of the fourth of February. It was a dark, stormy evening when I set out to attend for the last time the dying Prince. Agitated nature seemed to speak to my soul, which was restless and deeply moved. I felt a presentiment that this night would bring a catastrophe. The great castle, so often gay and brilliantly lighted, rose before me cold, dark and fearful; only one faint light shone out into the night from an upper corner window. Where formerly the busy servants hastened through the lighted corridors all was now still, and every one flitted past me silently and sorrowfully. In the dimly lighted bed room lay the Prince, as though sunk into a gentle slumber; only now and then he murmured some almost unintelligible word relating to his park or his horses. I sat until 11 o'clock, with his little well-known private secretary, "Billy Masser," watching by the peaceful death-bed. What thoughts coursed through our souls as we deeply grieved over our threatened loss! At last, toward midnight, the breath was drawn more and more slowly, and very gently and without a struggle, the Prince died at five minutes before 12 o'clock on the 4th of February, 1871. Nearly three years later, on the 26th of December, 1873, in the same room, an heir was born to the Branitz estates, the fourth of the family who has received at the font the name of Hermann.

Prince Puckler's will gave the following exact directions for the disposal of his remains: "My body shall be dissected, in order to ascertain the cause of death, by the three physicians, Dr. Malin, Dr. Richter and Dr. Lierisch, all of Cottbuss. It shall then be chemically or otherwise burned, and the remaining ashes put into a copper urn, which shall be tightly closed and placed in the tumulus in Branitz Park."

As the advice of the executors of the will relieved the scruples of the physicians as to the burning of the body by fire, Herr Sturm, the Director of the Society of Surgeons, went to Berlin and consulted with the President of the Consistory of the Province of Brandenburg and a chemist, Mr. Muller. The former had no objections to the burning of the body. Dr. Muller recommended that it should be dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid. Meantime the relatives, who had arrived, objected to burning the body on a funeral pile, and reminded us that the chemical burning had been particularly mentioned in the will. According to the opinions which the Prince had expressed to us physicians, he would have greeted enthusiastically the plan once proposed for cremation, and have surely delivered himself over to one of Siemen's ovens. We three physicians finally decided by the advice of the apothecary, Mr. Rabenhorst, to undertake the chemical dissolution of the body with caustic alkali. First of all, in accordance with the will, the body was opened and we were able to certify to the protocol that his Serene Highness Prince Puckler-Mukau died not from any local affection, but from general exhaustion, owing to old age. The heart was afterward put into a glass jar, and seven pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid were poured over it, which soon changed it into a dark amorphous mass. This jar was then placed in a copper urn, and this was soldered up. The body, on the contrary, after being slightly wrapped in a fine cloth, was placed in a metal coffin and saturated with ten pounds of caustic lye, twenty pounds of caustic potash and twenty-nve pounds of slaked lime. The wish of the Prince not to be interred in the usual way did not arise in the least from vanity; it was only in horror that he should some time fall a prey to worms, and a fear that his bones would some day be scattered and abandoned. On the 9th of February, 1871—a very cold day—amid strom and falliig snow, the earthly remains of the Prince were laid in their last resting place, in a pyramid which had been erected by himself for this purpose and was surrounded by a little lake. The closed and richly decorated oak coffin was placed under ground in the tumulus, and the urn with the dissolved heart was placed at the head of the coffin.

Now that the vault is closed, scarcely a trace of the entrance is to be observed outwardly. With every spring the tumulus is again surrounded with friendly green. The park grows lovelier every year under the special care of its present possessor, for he holds in honor all that brings to mind his eminet uncle, the gay feathered songsters, the yellow thrushes, which the old man loved so dearly, return year after year to the friendly grove, but the creator of this charming oasis in a monotonous country lies quietly in his tomb.

His Honor and the Boy.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"This boy's been brekin' winders," announced Bijah, as he handed out a small lad whose nose had enough dirt on it to start a corn-field, and whose bare legs could be seen in half a dozen places through sad rents in his trousers.

"That's an awful charge, bub," remarked the court, putting on a severe look.

"I never went for to do it!" replied the boy, a sob in his throat.

"But the deed was done, and it is my duty to inflict the punishment—such punishment as will be a solemn warning to all other boys within two hundred miles of Detroit."

"I didn't mean to, you bet I didn't!" sobbed the boy; "I went to throw like that—and it slipped like that—and boo-hoo-hoo the window!"

"What an awful thing it is to see one so young charged with such a crime," continued the court after a long pause. "And yet I hardly want to sentence you to the gallows."

"Oh! mister!" wailed the young prisoner, drawing up his bare foot and rubbing his other leg with it, "lemme off this time—this one time—never throw another stun—never sass anybody—oh! lemme off!"

"I might possibly do it," mused his honor; "but if I do I shall carry your name in my wallet, and the very first time I hear of your cutting up I shall send eight policemen to capture you. Be careful, my son—be very circumspect in all your future actions, for you are resting in the shadow of the gallows, as it were."

"I will—I will—I won't even throw at a goat no more!" exclaimed the lad, and Bijah let him out of the side door.

One of the Indian Prisoners Shot.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LAKE CITY, FLA., May 21.—Gray Beard, the most troublesome of the Indian prisoners who are en route for St. Augustine, jumped from the train in an effort to escape, and was shot by the guard. He died in two hours.

ABOUT AN ISLAND.

A Bone of Contension Between Kentucky and Indiana.

[Evansville Journal, 15th.]

Green River Island, a few miles above the city, has for some time been as much of a thorn in the sides of Kentucky and Indiana, as Wolf Island was to Missouri and Kentucky several years ago. In 1790, when Kentucky was organized as a Territory and was put in swaddling clothes in a preparatory way to become the birth place of Will S. Hays and his goat, the cession of territory from Virginia granted to Kentucky possession of all the islands in the Ohio river above low-water mark on the Indiana side. And ever since, Kentucky has had sole jurisdiction over all the islands of any respectability of size in the Ohio river. But of late years circumstances have arisen that the most far sighted of Virginia statesmen could not foresee. The bed of the river has been gradually changing, and where once the island stood and reared its primeval head of towering cottonwoods and swept the murmuring current of La Belle Rivere with a verdant fringe of drooping willows a stony bottom of gleaming gravel has formed, and only in cases of overflow does the singing of the water echo over its wonted course. Thus it is with Green River Island. It has now grown up to the Indiana shore, and is a part of us. Another difficulty then presented itself. Since its history began the courts of Kentucky have had criminal and civil jurisdiction over the islands, and the Democrats living on them have been in the habit of casting their votes solid on the Bloody Ground for the figure-heads of the great unterrified. But since we have, in a manner, put out a soiled hand to grasp the island from our neighbor, grave questions have arisen. Unquestionably, Kentucky had no right above our low water mark, and unquestionably we could not have jurisdiction over that part of the island beyond our low-water mark. If a criminal were caught in the act of stepping across the sand bar, with one leg in Kentucky and one in indiana, the situation would be a grave one for our courts. Undoubtedly the court would have had to move down by the river bank and try the case, since the part of him in Kentucky could not be carried into court. There would be only one punishment that could be inflicted by law—corporeal punishment. A sound whipping administered to the leg in lawful custody might give us considerable satisfaction without transgressing the future State law.

Then in order to settle these grave questions, the last Legislatures of the two States appointed a joint commission to settle the difficulty and fix the State boundary lines. Mr. A. T. Whitsley has been appointed by the Governor of this State to conduct the survey for Indiana, and he was expected here yesterday afternoon to inaugurate the work.

Havana Cigars.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

Cigars are not cigars. The original name for a cigar was tobacco, and the original inventors of modern cigars were the red aborigines of Cuba. The original appellation for the plant out of which cigars are made was cohiba. The suspicion that such is the case must have sprung up in the minds of all intelligent persons who, on examining a box of Havana cigars, discovered on the outside of it the fact that the cigars were made in a fabrica de tabacos, which—as everybody knows or does not know—means a manufactory of cigars, and, of course, not a manufactory of tobacco.

The finest cigars that can be had are the Vigueras, which are made of the finest leaves, right on the spot in the vegas, and which are rather expensive, and even for any amount of money somewhat difficult to procure. The ordinary price for a Vigueras Regalia Imperial—a 7-inch cigar—ranges between $200 and $300 per thousand—not in New York, but in Cuba.

Many smokers, and even cigar-dealers, in New England, are somewhat confused in regard to the proper interpretation of some of the names they see branded into the cedar boxes. People often feel quite confident that they buy or sell a particular quality of tobacco in the cigars when they give the name of Regalia Imperial, Regalia, Londres, Dama, Entr'operas, or any other of this class. The fact, however, is that these names designates only the sizes of the cigars. A Regalia Imperial measures 7 inches, a Regalia Britannica is a little smaller, a Londres is of the medium size, the Damas or Entr'operas are quite thin and small, fit to be smoked in the pauses between the acts, at the door-steps, or in the smoking-room of a theater.

The quality of the tobacco is indicated by the words superfino, fino, superior, bueno.

The color and strength of cigars is stamped on the box with madaro for the strongest, oscuro for the next in strength, colorado for those of medium strength, and claro for the light ones. The intermediate shades of the cigars are indicated by combining two of these terms; thus colorado maduro signifies that the cigar is a little darker, and colorado claro that it is a little lighter than a colorado should be.

There are two words which must find a place in the tobacconist's glossary, namely, the words which stare at you in every town in the world of more than 500 inhabitants—peyas and Vuella Abajo.

The mystery of the word regas is nothing but the fact that is the Cuban name for a tobacco plantation, and Vuelta Abajo is the district in which most of the plantations are found. Vuelta Abajo is a low region of Western Cuba, south of the Guaniguanico Mountains, which run from Mariebai to the Bay of Guadiana. The best vegas lie on the bank of the river Gayaquataje, on a piece of land about 30 miles long by 7 deep. As a rule, a tobacco-plantation contains only one caballeria, which is equal to about 80 acres. Half of it is stocked with various plants to shelter the tobacco; and, nevertheless, a caballeria produces as much as 9,000 pounds, averaging about $100 per 100 pounds.

As the tobacco crop is to the Cubans a matter of not less than $20,000,000 a year all the people are willing to pray for a rich harvest. When the insects, peculiar to the tobacco plant, seems to be a little thick, at once regular days of prayer are appointed, and the holy Martin, the saint of tobacconists, has 10,000 masses said in his honor, to make him bless the crop and pick off the insects.

Postponing Revenge.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

PARIS, May 21.—An article appeared in the Figaro, suggesting that a revenge of France be postponed one hundred years, and causes great sensation. It was asserted by Liberte, that article has been made subject of the cabinet discussion

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE CITY TAX PAYERS.

AT the last meeting of the Mayor and General Council they require of me, by ordinance, to open my books for the payment of taxes on the first day of June next, and to close them promptly on the twentieth day of August next. I am further ordered (in consideration of the fact that the Finance Committee will be compelled to pay about sixty thousand dollars interest on or about the first of July, and under the new city charter the committee can not borrow a dollar after that day, and as it is important, for the sake of the credit of the city, to raise the sixty thousand dollars on or before the first day of July), as a further inducement to tax payers to come up promptly, to allow 6% per cent. discount on all taxes paid between the first day of June and the fifth day of July. I hope that all those who intend to take advantage of the 6% per cent. will not wait until the last day, which will be the fourth of July, for it will be impossible for me to wait on them all, and yet I will have to close the books, and thus leave out many who might desire to pay. Respectfully, J. O. HARRIS,

City Tax Receiver and Collector.

may21-18th

THE SINGER.

Success the True Criterion of Merit.

THE SINGER

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

SINGER SOLD 241,679.

WHEELER & WILSON SOLD 92,827.

Remington, (Empire,) Sold 17,608.

THE above figures are taken from the sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents. They show that our sales for 1874 exceed our sales for 1873, by 9,285 machines, and are 148,852 more than were sold by any other Company. It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machine is fully demonstrated; at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

☞ Machines sold on as easy terms as are offered by any other Company. We make a reasonable allowance for old or second-hand machines in part payment for ours, but do not offer them for sale. We break them up and sell them for old iron.

Try a SINGER before purchasing any other.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
G. W. LEONARD, General Agent,
Corner Broad and Alabama Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

☞ Good Agents Wanted, to whom we will pay a liberal salary or commission. may16—dtf

BOILER AND IRON WORKS.

Boiler & Sheet Iron Works.

NOBLE & GIFFORD,

199 Cor. Marietta and Foundry streets.

ARE prepared to build Boilers of every description, from 1-Horse Power to the largest size LOCOMOTIVE OR MARINE BOILER. Also, Blast Furnace Stacks, Blast Receivers and Blast Piping, Gasometers, Smoke Stacks, Ore and Coal Barrows, Tanks, &c., Wrought Iron Cellar, Window and Area Gratings.

☞ REPAIRING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☜

We will duplicate and job from the North, at the same prices, freight added. Twenty-six years experience in the business. Call and see us.

may16—deodtf NOBLE & GIFFORD.

DRY GOODS, &c.

SECOND STOCK!

We Shall offer, THE COMING WEEK, the

Cheapest and Most Attractive Stock

Ever offered in Atlanta. This is our second stock this season and the goods have been bought when the market was depressed. We can only give a few of the goods and prices

Pure Linen Lawns at 20 cents per yard.
1 yard White Percals at 10 cents per yard.
Best Brands of Prints at 8 cents per yard.
Beautiful Wash Poplins at 12½ cents per yard.
Beautiful Silks Scarfs at 15 cents and up.
Ruffs for the neck at 50 cents per dozen.
Beautiful Sash Ribbon at 20 cents.
All-Linen Napkins 50 cents per dozen.

The best Kid Gloves in Atlanta $1 25 per pair. Each pair guaranteed. If they rip on trying on another pair given.

Splendid Pure Linen Lawns at 30 cents,

Grenadines! Grenadines!

We have the best line of Grenadines in this city. Color of each piece warranted. We are now selling these goods for what other merchants paid for them. All the new styles in them—Plain, striped and Checks.

Our stock of DRESS GOODS contains many novelties never before shown in this market before. Splendid line of Plaids just received at greatly reduced prices. All the new styles in Dress Goods, such as Mozena Nets, Embroidered Linens, Linen Grenadines Linen Zephyrs, and many others,

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

In this stock we have Bargains that must seem be seen to be appreciated. Many goods at less than half the cost of importation.

Lace Sacques! Lace Points!

These goods we begin at from a dollar a piece and then run up. We guarantee them to be thirty per cent. cheaper than they can be bought in this market. All our goods at greatly reduced prices.

may16—d2taw1m LOWE DOUGLASS & DALLAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c.

Great Southern Music House,

(OLD STAND OF GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.) ATLANTA, GA.

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR

Knabe, Chickering, Gorham,

DURHAM, AND OTHER PIANOS,

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS!

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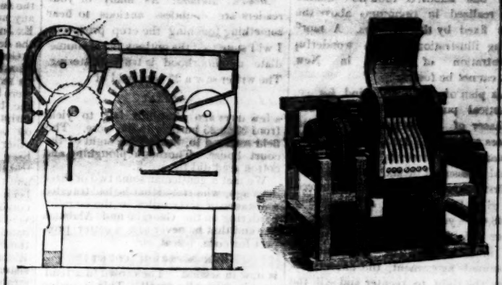

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This is the fifth year that my Gin has been offered to the public, and its merits have made it so popular from Virginia to Texas, and from Arkansas to Florida, that I have compelled to erect entirely new works and supply them with new machinery and a largely increased force of mechanics. I am now ready to meet any demand that can possibly arise, and all orders will be filled promptly.

THE ECLIPSE GIN HAS NO EQUAL as a linter, either in speed or quality of its lint. It is offered LOW FOR CASH. Every GIN is GUARANTEED.

The attention of Grangers and all others engaged in the production of cotton is called to it, and they are invited to visit my works, whenever in the city, and inspect the machine.

Send for Circular and Price List.

Shops and office, on the CORNER OF CHERRY AND FIFTH STREETS.

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Macon, Georgia.

may14—d3taw&w3m

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.

may23—d1t

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA.

Grand Excursion and Rose Ascension!

TWO HUNDRED FEET OVER TOCCOA FALLS!

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1875.

THERE will be a grand excursion to Toccoa Falls, Saturday, May 29th, at which time Prof. Haiwick will do many of his STARTLING FEATS, such as carrying a man on his back, wheelbarrow, walk blind folded, enveloped in a sack, walk on stilts, etc. He also carries a stove to the middle of the rope and cooks a lunch, of which the beautiful mountain scenery of Georgia. Tickets for sale at the stations on the Air-Line Road. Good music and refreshments on the train.

FARE for the ROUND TRIP is $2 00 from ATLANTA, And $1 00 From Gainesville. Those wishing to go to Toccoa Falls will save $2 50 by this excursion. Train will leave the Falls at 5:30 p. m. Let no one lose this opportunity to witness the grandest feats ever performed in the South, and to spend a day in the beautiful mountain scenery of Georgia. Tickets for sale at the stations on the Air-Line Road. Good music and refreshments on the train.

The regular fare to Toccoa and return is $2 50. On this excursion the FARE will be only $2 00 for the ROUND TRIP.

[may9-sun4tue6

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1859. ESTABLISHED. 1859.

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WE HAVE IN STORE, 11 FORSYTH STREET, AND TO ARRIVE, AND OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW CASH PRICES:

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Also, a full line of CHOICE GROCERIES—STAPLE AND FANCY—at No. 25 Marietta Street.

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apr24—dsun6tues1m McMILLAN & SNOW.

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ONE HUNDRED

Cases of Boots and Shoes received from bankrupt sale of Howes, Hyatt & Co., consisting in a variety of grades and styles for Men,

Women & Children,

all first-class goods, which I will sell to cash customers who have

BURIED

the credit system and pay cash as they go, at about one-half the usual prices. To country merchants and retail customers who are

ALIVE

to the fact, that cash purchases can be made from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper

IN ATLANTA.

than goods bought on thirty days time. I offer special inducements to Shoe and Harness makers, who read this, I would say that I never had a larger or more varied stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings and Shoe Makers' Tools. Twenty-four years experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business in Atlanta, coupled with the facilities a large Cash Capital can give, enables me to offer to merchants and my retail customers, a stock worth the attention of all; and I hereby extend to all an invitation to call, examine and price my goods, which are sold as HARD TIME PRICES. Orders from a distance filled with promptness and care, at lowest cash prices

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67 Whitehall St.

apr21—dtf

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City Residence for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH THE view of removing to the opposite part of the city, offers his residence for sale. It is located on Windsor street

Daily Constitution.

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General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

ATLANTA

Saturday Morning May 22, 1875.

THE new commissioner of internal revenue will be sixty-two years of age in October.

ALL the custom duties of England are collected upon 48 articles. The United States taxes about 48,000.

JAPAN makes a neat stroke of diplomacy, when, with a child-like and bland smile, she turns over to Russia her half of Saghalien, and with it a legacy of incessant warfare with China, the possessor of the other half.

FREDERICK THE GREAT once wrote to one of his generals: "I send you with fifty thousand men against the enemy." On numbering the men sent, it was found there were but forty thousand, and when the general informed Frederick, the witty monarch replied: "But, you see, I counted you as ten thousand."

THE great bazaar held in Glasgow recently, for the purpose of founding a home for incurables, resulted in a wonderful success. Nearly £15,000 were the net proceeds from visitors, and nearly as much more came in money contributions from all parts of Great Britain. Bouquets fetched from £10 to £30 and bank of England £5 notes were floating around as thick as fractional currency on an American market day.

EX-GOV. R. C. POWERS, of Mississippi, is not overwhelmingly impressed with the probity of the average jurymen. He was the foreman of the grand jury of Noxubee county recently, and after finding an unusually large number of true bills for larceny, the jury adjourned. After they had gone Mr. Powers examined his pockets, and found that one of them had relieved him of a purse containing $75.

THE filibuster steamer General Sherman, which was recently sold by United States marshal sale at Key West, has been purchased by the Cubans as a war vessel. She was captured in 1873 as a pirate, by Commander Cushing, of the Wyoming, and sent to Key West as a lawful prize. Now that the Cubans in this country have possession of the steamer, it is not difficult to imagine her future employment, as it is quite evident they did not buy her to be idle long.

THE Chattanooga Commercial has information, which it considers perfectly reliable, to the effect that the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad company will this year, extend their Jasper feeder up Sequachee Valley to Dunlap, the capital of Sequachee county. This will make the branch thirty-eight miles long, and secure a large trade which now goes to Chattanooga across Walden's ridge. The twenty-six miles necessary to complete the road to Dunlap will probably be built this summer.

THE trouble about retiring Delano is finding a suitable successor. Grant seems anxious to propitiate the Pennsylvanians, and is said to have offered the prospective vacancy to two citizens of that state. Ex-Senator Scott declined the office because he has lately been appointed attorney for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, a more lucrative position. Subsequently it was tendered to Wm. H. Armstrong, a prominent lawyer of Huntington, but the tenor of his response has not transpired.

THE message of Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, states that the savings banks of the state return an aggregate of deposits amounting to nearly $74,000,000, being an increase during the year of over $3,000,000. Their assets amount to nearly $7 000,000 Six new savings banks have been organized during the year. The accumulated reserve held by the life insurance companies of the state amounts to over $32,000,000, being considerably more than one-third of that held by all other companies in the United States. The income of these companies during the last year amounted to over $25,000,000

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

The death of Indiana's ex-senator removes still another of the strong men who controlled the affairs of the country in the stormy period that preceded the resort to arms. The war found him still strong in the hearts of his constituents, and he could only be robbed of power and influence by an effort outside of his state, his party, and of justice or precedents. But we anticipate.

Mr. Bright was born in central New York in 1812, and there studied law. Soon after removing to Indiana, he became deeply interested in politics, and almost from the outset of his public career, was a public leader. He was successively a circuit judge, state senator, United States marshal, lieutenant-governor, and United States senator. His service in the federal senate began in 1845 and continued unbroken down to his expulsion in 1862.

Although his position in the senate was a strong one, and he served on some of the most important committees, yet he earned the most enduring and honorable fame when the radicals expelled him, in a time of high excitement, for 'disloyalty.' The judiciary committee had reported resolutions in favor of the expulsion of Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, which were unanimously adopted, but they were compelled to report that the facts charged against Mr. Bright were not sufficient to warrant his expulsion. The subject was postponed one week, and in the meantime it was decided in the councils of the war party that Mr. Bright must be expelled in spite of the report from the judiciary committee, which was composed almost entirely of republicans. He was expelled by a vote of 32 to 14, and here is all that the resolutions recited against him and all that the action of the senate was confessedly based upon:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States.

Mr. Bayard tried in vain to have the war-inflamed majority take a sensible view of this letter of mere introduction, and Mr. Bright explained that he gave the same man a letter of introduction several months previous to Gov. Floyd, then secretary of war, and that he came back and bored him for a letter to Jefferson Davis, which he gave. It is to the credit of several republican senators that they could not be induced to sanction by their votes such an unjust act of arbitrary power.

After his expulsion Mr. Bright did not return to public life. Sometime ago he bought a fine residence in Baltimore, where he died. His disease was rheumatism of the heart. He was a man of fine presence, of persuasive oratory and of commanding abilities. He was an unswerving democrat, and posterity will regard his expulsion from the senate under the circumstances, as an honorable event in his long, useful and powerful career.

JUDGE GIBSON'S decision in the injunction case to restrain the officers of the Georgia road from completing the purchase of the Western railroad of Alabama, and from paying interest on the bonds of that road, will be reviewed by the supreme court, exceptions having been taken. This will bring the case to Atlanta, where will also be heard to-day, before Judge Bradley, in the United States court, the application for an injunction to restrain Dr. Flewellen from selling the Macon and Brunswick road at the time advertised.

THAT MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH.

A remarkable sale of pews has just taken place in what is commonly known as Dr. Hall's new million-dollar church in New York. It seems that the society began their gorgeous temple with only two hundred thousand dollars in hand, relying upon the sale of the pews for the balance. It was opened last week for public worship, and contains 352 pews all told, upon which prices were put ranging from six thousand down to three hundred dollars. An auctioneer then mounted Dr. Hall's pulpit and offered to the highest bidder the choice of seats. At the close of the first evening's sale two-thirds of the seats in number, and three fourths in value, were sold. In other words, the auctioneer knocked off six hundred thousand dollar's worth of pews in a single evening. The sales were nearer seven hundred thousand dollars, because nearly one hundred thousand dollars were realized in premiums above the prices fixed by the trustees. A more striking illustration of the wonderful concentration of wealth in New York cannot be found.

This plan of raising the wind for ecclesiastical purposes is unique. The purchaser of a pew receives from the trustees an absolute deed, running to his heirs and assigns forever, subject to an annual assessment of six per cent. upon the first valuation made by the trustees. This gives Dr. Hall's church an income of $48,000 a year. And in case any purchaser defaults for more than six months in the payment of an annual assessment, the church reserves the right to reenter and sell the pew again to the highest bidder, the amount received going to the original owner, less his dues to the church.

We said this plan is unique. We hope it may forever remain so. It is the legitimate outgrowth of magnificent churches which spring from the desire, so prevalent in ambitious commercial towns, to outdazzle the rest of the world. It makes of religion a close corporation, and shuts out, as far as it can, the great mass of mankind who cannot accumulate a mint of money. Many a man in Dr. Hall's church paid more for a pew than would suffice to build a comfortable residence. Two retired sugar refiners paid fifteen thousand dollars for two pews, upon which an annual assessment of nearly three dollars a day must be paid forever. Religious instruction under such circumstances, is an expensive luxury. We have no desire to denounce the million dollar temple, but we very much fear that it will powerfully promote similar efforts in other ambitious towns. Every man should contribute, it is true, towards the support of some church, but this modern system lugs in social position and all that to compel heads of families to pay more than their means will justify, or else stay away altogether. Either course is bad. The whole plan is full of mischief, and the sooner some way is devised to open every church to all who come, the better for all of us. The innovation bodes no good to christianity at large. We should set our wits at work to devise a way to build and conduct churches whose doors are not practically closed against a poor man's family. Our forefathers did not auction off their pews, and perhaps we would do well to imitate them in this respect, even if we have to be content with plainer churches.

THE BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The meeting called by ex-President Hazlehurst, at Macon on Thursday, was attended by about "twenty-five persons," but, says the Telegraph and Messenger, "nearly all of them were stockholders. and some of them were large ones." After the organization, Mr. Hazlehurst and Col. Whittle addressed the meeting, and in the end a committee of nine was appointed "to supervise the whole matter, watch all developments, and take such steps as opportunity warrants for the protection of the interests of the people." This committee consists of Mayor Huff, chairman, and Messrs. Collins, Granniss, Phillips, Plant, Johnson, Fort, Tinsley and Hill.

The speeches contained nothing new, nor was the action of the convention definite or decided. Col. Hazlehurst vindicated himself and his associates from the charges of fraud and corruption, averred that his faith in the road was as great as at the start, but that it could never pay until it had an unembarrassed outlet to the north and west. No one had any plan to suggest for regaining control of the road, and no opinion was expressed as to the effect of the proposed injunction against the sale of the road in the federal courts. In short, the only way way out of the woods seems to consist in the shrewdness and energy of the committee of nine. What they propose to do, we are not in any way advised.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Our telegrams give a pretty clear idea of the present status of the efforts to unite the northern and southern bodies of the Presbyterian church, or rather of the result of those efforts. From the report of the committee on friendly relations to the southern general assembly, it appears that the northern brethren in their overtures are very willing to ignore and forget the past. This partakes of a very christian spirit, but it does not go far enough to suit the southern Presbyterians, who demand that the obnoxious things said and done by the northern church toward the southern Presbyterians, and the imputation cast upon them, must be distinctly regretted and "disapproved," and we think this position eminently right, and hope it will never be abandoned. It is simple self-respect. It is very desirable that the sundered churches should all reunite, but until the northern church of every denomination is willing to remove by disavowal all past imputations upon their southern brethern, it is better to remain separated.

DR JAS. P. PHILLIPS, of the North-eastern railroad, is trying to induce Augusta to subscribe for ten thousand dollars worth of stock of his road, because its construction would transfer to Augusta the trade of sixteen counties in northeast Georgia that now trade in Atlanta. The doctor is certainly a sanguine man. We hope, however, that he will be enabled to build his road. Atlanta is not afraid of it, and wishes it the fullest success.

THE press generally coincide with us in our views on the "sleeping car question." The last Macon Telegraph says:

THE CONSTITUTION has the following article on the "Sleeping Car Question," which we heartily endorse. We hope every paper at the south will take the same position and administer this man Pullman the lesson he seems to be yearning for.

THE Centennial poem by Rev. J. H. Martin, of this city, published in THE CONSTITUTION, yesterday, evoked much praise.

FIRES.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

OSCEOLA, PA., May 21.—Hundreds of people are homeless. A large number of cars and trestles of railroads was burned. The shipment of coal will be suspended ten days.

NEWCASTLE, Va., May 21.—The Fairfield company fire insurance building, burned. Loss $150,000.

THE LETTER BOX.

The Crops in Troup County.

What West Point is Doing.

Sunday Schools in Madison.

The Constitution's Special Correspondence.

LAGRANGE.

The Crop Prospect—LaGrange Female College Building.

LAGRANGE, GA., May 21, 1875.

Messrs. Editors: As many of your readers are doubtless anxious to hear something touching the crop prospects, I will state that the outlook in this immediate neighborhood is truly flattering. The writer saw a 25 acre field of

WHEAT

a few days ago that bids fair to yield from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. The field referred to, lies within sight of the court house. Thorough ploughing and cotton seed did the work.

We met a gentleman some two or three days ago, who stated that he had traveled a distance of sixty miles in the counties bordering on the Georgia and Alabama line and that he never saw a better prospect for corn, wheat, etc.

OUR SUPERIOR COURT

is now in session. The crowd in attendance is unusually small. This is owing to the tightness of the times and to the fact the farmers are busy with their crops. That their efforts may be crowned with success is our heart-felt prayer.

THE LAGRANGE FEMALE (METHODIST) COLLEGE

is now being rebuilt. When completed, it will be one of the largest and finest buildings in the state. To the president, J. R. Mayson, than whom there is not a more energetic man or more thorough teacher in the state, are the people of LaGrange indebted for the success of the enterprise.

TO GOV. SMITH

are the people of Troup exceedingly thankful for his able and patriotic letter to Secretary Fish. CITIZEN.

WEST POINT.

The Dreadful Dust—Some Tall Corn—Concert of the Philharmonic Society—A Success.

WEST POINT, GA., May 21, 1875.

Editors Constitution: Notwithstanding we have been enduring quite a drouth, not only of weather, but of scenes, circumstances and excitements, yet are we cheerful and contented, and all quiet along the Chattahoochie. We have no particular complaint to urge, save that of the intolerable dust, which, as old Will truthfully said, sands eyes, sands teeth, sands everything, especially ladies' fine dress goods, which deprives us almost entirely of the pleasure of seeing their lovely forms in street promenades, keeps the dry goods clerks lively brushing, and putting to a great deal of trouble our good old friend, the very prince of bedstead sellers.

THE FARMERS

as usual visit us daily, with teams to carry back provisions, &c., which they procure on very accommodating terms from our very accommodating merchants. They speak not at all disparagingly of their grain crops. The cotton is backward for the season. Vegetable gardens are very fine—many affording already for the table peas, beans, beets, potatoes, squashes, cucumbers, and as for roasting ears, we just heard a knowing old darkey tell of his

FORWARD CORN.

It had grown so high he had to stake it; it is now in silk and tassel, with from twelve to fifteen heavy ears on every stalk, and some good-sized nubbins on the stake. How is this for corn?

Our folks have scarcely gotten well of rejoicings over Big Bud's victory in the Ninth. We are so much edified by his eloquence that we have a powerful liking for his notions of matters and things in general, and since the union and constitution have both been destroyed, (we mean the United States of America and not the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION) we are disposed to follow his advice, and should we succeed in reaching the minds of the northern people, and they will aid in the removal of the obstructions that now clog us, and honor us with their confidence, we will meet them on the square with unshackled hands.

Now will you allow us the feeble effort of a passing tribute to our city's just pride and boast, its

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

giving its first concert last night. Our attendance proved to be the richest treat that falls to the lot of ordinary mortals in any season or under any clime.

Arrived in due time at the college, we were ushered into its spacious, dazzling hall, not alone with artificial light, but of bright eyes and fairy forms. A galaxy of loveliness and beauty, portraying to the imagination one of Flora's fanciest revelries, where the rose and lilly in their damask sweet commixture blend and mingle. 'Twas in contemplation sweet we thus indulged our sight, until (O, Morpheus, stand abashed) we were awakened

To music's strains, so deep, so dear
My every pulse ceased beating—
Our hen stood still to hear—

On programme styled Belle du Village-polka du concert. With the same enchanting sweetness and purity of melody five other pieces were performed, in such a manner as to deprive language of description. Part 1 being finished, fifteen minutes interval were consumed in a feast of strawberries, creams, and the full flow of soul.

But now my dream comes on again, and entranced I listen to Polka Elegant,—very appropriately named, and much better performed on programme, second part. Now be still my soul, beat slow my heart, and listen to "Perles et Diamans, duo piano." Tell me, oh ye heavenly spheres, from whence comes these soft seraphic sounds, whose cadence melts in murmuring languor so gently on my ravished ears. See, behold through that mystic light a cloud veiled angel form. 'Tis from the peri of West Point, who at the piano sits.

Southern Echoes was so thrillingly dear to every patriot heart. The violin and cornet solos were never surpassed, and Ole Bull can finish his nap in the shade.

But now we must go: 'tis the finale, "Home, Sweet Home," and of thee we would have been dreaming till now, but sin ce awoke us.

We must say, in conclusion, that Prof Herz is a complete master of the art musical, and the society composed alone of our citizens, combine a talent that cannot be overruled.

We are truly glad to learn this is the first of a series of concerts they intend giving this summer. S.

MADISON.

Sunday-School Picnic—A Delightful Occasion.

MADISON, GA., May 21, 1875.

Editors Constitution: After our spelling bee came a picnic to day. The Sunday school scholars went out to a place selected about a half mile from town in a beautiful grove, all the Sunday schools being united. There was an abundance of lemonade and good things to eat. All enjoyed themselves greatly. P.

The Weather.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.—For Saturday in the south Atlantic and Gulf states falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

The Metric System.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, May 21.—An international metric convention was signed in this city yesterday by the representatives of all the powers which participated in the conference of the metrical system.

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

Judge Porter Opens for the Defense.

His Weak Exhibit of the Weakness of Tilton's Case.

An Appeal to the Theory of Improbabilities.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Tilton Beecher trial was resumed this morning. Long before the opening the Brooklyn city court room was crowded, reminding one of the early days of the trial. The number of women in attendance was greatly diminished, which the court habitues attributed to the fact that the evidence in the scandal was all in. Theodore Tilton entered a few minutes before the hour, closely followed by Mr. Beecher and his wife. The defendant chatted and laughed with those of the Plymouth gathering in his his immediate vicinity. Before the jury were called, Judge Neilson instructed the audience to keep perfect silence, as any noise would interrupt the speaker. Ex Judge Porter then began summing up the defense. He said:

Gentlemen, you have been for five months in the service of Theodore Tilton, under mandate of a power which they were bound to obey. My client has, since the beginning of the suit dealt in the scripture principle; when they struck him on one cheek, he turned to them the other. In the beginning they might have been struck with the general air of untruthfulness which permeated the case, and the counsel thought that if they had been called to deliver their verdict, there could have been little doubt what that verdict would have been. On the one hand they had Tilton, Moulton, Jayne the informer, Woodhull and Claflin; Joe Richards starting up darkly to strike his sister in the back, and Ben. Butler the strategist. These are the parties who are the sponors of this accusation. These are the champions of Christian morality and purity. We had in favor of this defendant the jury of the vicinage, the wife and the children, the grand children who found shelter beneath his roof, and the three thousand worshippers of Plymouth church. Even the clustering hearts of young children loved his name, and will be living to bless his memory when you will be no more. We have with us the almost unanimous and enthusiastic support of his professional brethren, and the sympathy of enlightened Christendom trusted and loved the defendant, while they abhorred and loathed the names of Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton.

One of the obstacles of the accuser was the defendant's answer of his innocence and the oath of honest men, and the other obstacle they met with presented itself in the unblemished character and unsullied purity of both him and the wife. Yet another obstacle was the fact that Tilton and Moulton for four years by their words and acts falsified such an accusation, both in writing and otherwise. Another obstacle was the fact that Tilton cohabited and slept with the lady accused, and remained for four years in family relations with the alleged adulteress. They met another obstacle in the fact that they had to conceal it as they say, and the question arises if they are not lying now. There was an old maxim of the Roman law which provided that witnesses were to be weighed in the balance, and here in the one scale they had Beecher and his wife, and Tilton and Moulton with the record of their lives in the other.

We were accustomed to believe in truth, not by the numbers of those who spoke, but in the probability of the stories. In regard to the matter who was the alleged culprit, a man three score years of age, self-disciplined, well poised, not merely a Christian, but a veteran Christian, and a man who from his youth up had dedicated himself to God and religion, who in his boyhood was raised by a mother who was an angel of mercy, if ever God sent one upon the earth, but was not trained up in deeds of guile, but was received the tender and gracious schooling of a Christian mother, from whose lessons he passed on to labor in the fields of God. When the defendant was going from one log cabin to another preaching the Word of God, he left no mark or trait of the seducer behind him. If he was true to his wife and virtue in those early days of his ministry, should it be believed he had fallen now?

The speaker dwelt at some length upon the purity of Mrs. Tilton and her intellectual capacities, and yet they would have you believe that this man could have an amour in open day, openly debauching the mother of a family, that such an intrigue could be carried on through a year and a half, no eye seeing and no ear hearing, and the first woman on earth to tell it is Mrs. Tilton, and the first man she should tell it to was Mr. Tilton.

Turning toward Moulton and Tilton the speaker exclaimed: What are such men for, unless for hunting down clergymen, to crucify women. Letters which passed with no thought on her part, except in the confidence reposed in her friend and pastor, have ruthlessly been thrown before the open worked in an altogether different light from that intended.

Mr. Porter's address was interrupted by recess when the court room was cleared for purification.

After recess Mr. Beecher and his wife came into the court with ex-Judge Porter, who continued his summing up by quoting from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, in which she breathed forth the fervor of admiration of her husband. The woman whom Mr. Tilton asked to be stoned as an adulteress knelt to him as to God, and loved him as she loved her redeemer. This woman standing at the grave of her boy they would have you believe stood within nine and one-half months of the grave of her honor.

In the opening he alluded to the frequency of interviews between Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and now no one would doubt for a moment that Mrs. Mattie Bradshaw was a good, pure woman, and Mrs. Tilton, in a letter to her husband, said she was jealous of the attentions shown her by Mr. Beecher. Counsel quoted further from some letters of Mrs. Tilton illustrative of her unselfishness. Did any woman who had committed adultery ever write such letters of love, admiration and confidence?

Counsel quoted from a letter in which she asks her husband to love the Lord Jesus Christ and bear patiently with her. The woman that wrote that letter to Theodore Tilton on was not an adulteress, but she was faulty only in that she loved him too well.

Had the letter of Dec. 28, 1866, been published, he said, before the Catherine Gaunt letter, what color it would have given to the present accusation, though it was written at the time? It is admitted she was pure. On the 24th of February, 1866, we have a letter beginning, "My darling of darlings," and in which speaks of her "sin," and Tilton hastens to make accusation of adultery against Henry Ward Beecher.

Beecher, in the course of his life, has writ en a few letters to Mrs. Tilton, and these are taken as evidence of adultery though written at the instance of Mr. Tilton.

The letter of Mrs. Tilton of Jan. 15, 1870, to her husband, was also read, in which she mentioned the visit of Mr. Beecher to the house that day. Why, said the counsel, should she write to her husband in a remote state and needlessly mention her paramour.

The court here adjourned.

A REVIEW OF THE SPEECH.

The Tribune has the following reference to Judge Porter's speech:

Everybody knew what to expect when almost the first words uttered by Judge Porter were these: "Men are apt to be bold of speech when stalwart champions, like Moulton and Tilton, make a joint assault upon a clergyman and a woman, the one forsaken by his profession to endure evil for evil, the other weak, powerless, held as in the hollow of his hand by a man who has but to look upon her to subdue her to his will." The last clause, referring to Mrs. Tilton, was delivered in a deep, deliberate voice, with scathing force, and as the words were uttered, the speaker turned toward Tilton, who sat behind him, and shook his clinched hand in his face with a look of scorn. Tilton's face turned very red, but he looked the lawyer straight in the eye, while his lips became impressed together as with suppressed emotion.

Judge Porter continued at intervals to turn and denounce Tilton to his face, and more than once the latter, who was busy making notes, dropped his pen nervously, half turned in his chair and faced the speaker with an angry expression.

After contrasting the lives and character of the plaintiff and defendant, Judge Porter briefly sketched the more salient events in the life of Beecher, and pronounced Tilton to be an adulterer and a perjurer. Describing the discussion of the paternity of the boy Ralph, he exclaimed with electric force, and facing Tilton, "If there be a beast upon earth capable of holding such a conversation over his own boy with the paramour of his adulterous wife, he has lived too long upon earth; it is time for him to die. What are such men for unless they have a mission in hunting down clergymen, crucifying women and committing perjury in courts of justice?" Nothing that was said during the day caused a deeper feeling in the audience than this sentence, delivered with all the withering force that the orator could condense into his words. Tilton faced it all with iron will, but his cheeks glowed and the lines about his mouth were deep and hard.

The denunciations of Moulton and several other persons were only less severe than those launched against Tilton; but as the persons who were denounced were not present, the effect was much less marked.

The chief aim of Judge Porter's argument was to prove from the character both of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and from the tone and nature of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, the great improbability that any adulterous intercourse had taken place between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher.

Judge Porter says he will probably speak until Friday night, if his strength holds out. Mr. Evaris has desired him to occupy the whole of the remainder of this week with his argument.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Failure of the Effort at Reunion.

The Northern Presbyterians Willing to Ignore and Forget.

But the Southern Insist on Wiping out Past Offenses.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church south met again this a. m., Moderator Hoge in the chair. The usual standing committees were appointed. Committee of sustenance made a report. The Rev. Wm. Brown, D. D., chairman of the committee on friendly relations between the northern and southern churches, made a lengthy report, which was laid over for further consideration. The gist of the report seems to lie in the following passage. "In a communication from Rev. William Brown, chairman of the southern committee, to Rev. Dr. Nichols, chairman of the northern committee, he says: 'If your assembly could see its way clear to say a few plain words to the effect that these obnoxious things were said and done in times of great excitement, that they are to be regretted and that now in a calm view the imputations cast upon the southern church are disapproved, that would end the difficulty at once.' In reply to this Dr. Nichols says: 'We cannot make this recommendation to our assembly, for the reason that we are still of the decided conviction that its action for the last four years, so fully cited to you in our communications, constitute sufficient ground for a fraternal correspondence. Dr. Nichols then reiterates that all the acts and deliverances of the northern assemblies of which you complain are wholly null and void, and of no binding efficacy as the judgment of the church, we represent, or as rules of proceedings for its Presbyteries and church session, that in so far as they or any of them can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations upon the present character and standing of churches, and members of southern assemblies. As christians or Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjustto you, and would be disapproved and regretted by us. The acts and deliverances of northern assemblies, of which you complain, were made in peculiar times and under very strange and exciting circumstances. When the passions and feelings of men were profoundly moved. As acts of assemblies which we do not represent we cannot sit in judgment upon them nor express any opinion as to their character, that we feel competent to express the desire that they be considered by you in the same spirit of charity and christian forgiveness which, we trust, those people whom we represent will exercise towards anything to which they may object in the proceedings of the southern assembly. To this Mr. Brown replied: "The grievances of which we complain and which we desire to see removed in the entirety back of the present, and an adjustment which entirely ignored the past is unsatisfactory.'" This virtually closed the controversy.

ALABAMA'S PESTS.

More of the Spencer Crew Unmasked.

[Washington Special to the Chicago Times.]

There are several avenging angels in this city from Alabama, who are just making it their business to break up the Senator Spencer-Hinds combination. One of them addresses a communication to Forney's Sunday Chronicle, to-day, in which is related how Spencer has supported some of his Alabama roughs upon the police force here. The first case cited is as follows: Sometime since a colored man named Clark was brought to this city, and, after being here a few days, he was appointed on the police force, through the influence of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, with certain members of the board of police. Shortly after Clark received his uniform he left the city and returned to Alabama, where he ran for the state legislature, but, fortunately for the people of that state, he was defeated. While he was away, he was reported daily by Lieutenant Noonan, of the Seventh street park precinct, as absent without leave, but no notice was taken of it by the board. Then, after being away a couple of months, and drawing pay, I hear, for all of the time lost, Clark returned to this city, and, to the surprise of every officer on the force, he was reappointed. And this was done in defiance of law, which makes it necessary for appointment to the police force that the applicant shall be a citizen of the district, and a resident thereof for two years. Clark was here about fifteen days when appointed.

Another case is briefly told: One A. P. Cunningham came to the police headquarters here nearly two months ago. He did nothing but hang about the office. No one seemed to know anything about him, except that he was a friend of Senator Spencer. He was examined by the police surgeons for appointment upon the force, but failed to pass the examination. He has drawn pay ever since he has been around the office, although the board has never been able to assign him to any duties that he was capable of performing. The explanation of Cunningham's presence as a parasite in the police office is explained on the theory that he knows too much about the so-called election of Senator Spencer by the Alabama legislature for him to go down in that section, and that he must be kept away from the committee investigating this so-called election. According to Cunningham's own statement, he was very instrumental in putting up the job by which spencer was elected.

It will be remembered that the testimony adduced before the investigating committee, and published a few days since, had this passage in it: "Picked men were, by agreement, in the lobby of the senate chamber while the election of Spencer was going on. Among these men were W. H. Betts, Charles Pelham, Sam Olip, M. G. Condee, M. W. Barber, J. J. Hinds, a rough from Georgia, whose name I did not know, and some twenty-six others, whose names I cannot remember." From what Cunningham has said, it appears that he is the "rough from Georgia" It is not clear where the money comes from to pay Cunningham. It is said that Spencer furnishes the money in order to keep the men in the secret, and away from the investigating committee as a witness.

The Regatta.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHICAGO, May 21.—The whole city gathered upon the water front to-day to witness the great four-oared race of the spring regatta. The shells entered these included the Palmetto and Vernon crews, which represented respectively Charleston and Savannah at Saratoga last year, and gave great interest to the race. The crews came in in the following order: Dauphin Electric, Vernon, Queen City, Cowper. The Palmetto boat stood a good chance of winning, but was swamped when the race was nearly completed. The regatta will be concluded to-morrow with a yacht race, for which there are six entries.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The State Convention at Union Point.

Two Hundred Delegates Present.

First Day's Proceedings.

[Special to The Constitution.]

UNION POINT, GA., May 21.

The state Sunday school convention met here at two o'clock. There were two hundred delegates present. A large number of visitors also present. Miss Blackburn was received with great applause. Her essay was remarkably fine. Rev. Mr. Quigg's address was a gem. Fifty additional delegates are expected to-morrow. Permanent officers were unanimously elected. President, W. G. Whitby; vice-presidents, G. O. Harrison; A. T. McIntyre, C. R. Armstrong, W. O. Tuggle, M. A. Candler, H. Quigg, G. N. Lester, F. M. Bryan, H. P. Bell; secretary, W. R. Brown, Atlanta.

Ex-President Davis.

[Memphis Appeal.]

One of the truest men of the south is W. H. M'Cardle, of the Vicksburg *Herald*. He is an old-line Whig, but he is a patriot and has sunk all his partisan feelings for the good of the country. In speaking of Jefferson Davis, he says: "Our distinguished and beloved fellow-citizen, Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is a passenger on the steamer Sherlock, from Memphis, and will arrive here this morning. Mr. Davis is ever welcome to the hearts and homes of the people of the heroic city. He is only a sojourner in other places. His home is here in Warren county—here where the best and the happiest years of his life have been spent; here where his splendid intellect reached its highest development, and garnered its richest and most matured fruits. In times of trouble, as in hours of sadness, his heart turns instinctively to his own home. God bless him always." Memphis is the home of Jefferson Davis. He is now absent, and we speak in his praise on that account. He has no future; he will not permit his friends to make any for him. His grandeur in adversity, as the representative of the Last Cause, is sublime. He was invited to deliver the memorial address over the graves of our Confederate dead on the twenty-fourth instant. This honor Mr. Davis declined, fearing his devotion to the cause that has been lost might make him say something imprudent. We think it hard that Mr. Davis alone should be made to suffer for what we are all alike responsible. He is our representative, and the true Confederate soldier will cling to him on account of his modesty, now that perfect peace and tranquillity is about to be restored between the two sections. Jefferson Davis has endured all, suffered all for principle. For this he is embalmed in the grateful recollections of a generous and confiding people. A life such as this, of unswerving integrity and unbending devotion to principle, teaches a high moral lesson. We understand Mr. Davis is poor. If this be so, it is the duty of the votaries of the Lost Cause to make him not only rich in the affections of those he has served so faithfully, but rich in all that is due patriotic worth. He has braved all and endured all for the southern people. His heroism consecrates defeat, and if he is forgotten or neglected, those for whom he gave all are unworthy of the sacrifices he made. In speaking of Mr. Davis we utter only our individual views of his character. Almost isolated and alone, amid contumely and calumny and indifference on the part of his friends, he has never forfeited his honor. It is not in the nature of the man to resort to subterfuge or evasion, or to shirk a responsibility. He has within him the stuff whereof martyrs are made. In adversity, in imprisonment, Mr. Davis has been steadfast and undeviating. If ever there was a people who, in the fullness of their hearts, should make a votive offering undying gratitude at the shrine of Jefferson Davis, that people are the southern people. He has braved the humiliations of the vanquished, the gibes of the victor, and bound himself up, heart and soul, with the fortunes of his people. Mr. Davis has been sincere in his convictions and never quailed in their support; and although the plowsear of war has made a horrid furrow over the hearthstones of the southern people, he undaunted to the last, has never forgot his love nor relinquished his devotion to the south. The heart of any other man but that of Jefferson Davis would burst and break under the tension which has been imposed on it. But he stands sublimely erect amid the torrent of love and despair. Jefferson Davis has no future but as the representative of the Lost Cause; he and his family should have that quiet and abundance which is deserved by a noble and patriotic life. Hereafter, in strewing flowers on the graves of our Confederate dead, we should feel that this is a mockery and a farce, if our living hero be wanting, not in posthumous fame, but in the comforts of life.

The Federal Capital.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Col. Asa C. Mathews, at present collector of the ninth Illinois district, has been appointed internal revenue supervisor for the district comprised in the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, vice Mudd, resigned.

A dispatch received last evening at the secret service bureau from Tyler, Texas, says that the notorious counterfeiter, Peter McCartney, has again escaped from custody while being conveyed by United States Marshall Purnell from Tyler to Austin.

The president leaves for Long Branch June 3d.

Cameron Burnside, of Philadelphia, nephew of Senator Cameron, and Otis G. Tiffany, of this city, a son of Senator Tiffany, have been appointed assistant paymasters in the navy.

The Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The fifth day's races of the Louisville Jockey club were run in mud and a drenching rain throughout the morning and during the contests, making the track very heavy. Nothwithstanding the rain the attendance was large, the main attraction being the race for a gentleman's cup. First race: Tennessee closed, 30 entries; 13 starters; dash ¾ of a mile. Summary: More I, Tecola 2, Vagrant 3. Time—1:22½. Second race: Gentleman's cup; 1¼ mile; 2 started; won by Misfortune, beating Oxmore, by a neck. Time—2:11¼. Third race: Association purse. Summary: Bill Bruce, 3 years, 1, 1; Mainsail, 3 years, 2, 2; Vanderbilt, 4 years; 3 distanced. Little Flirt, 6 years, distanced. Time—1:52, 1:53½.

Meeting of Dry Goods Importers.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—A meeting of dry goods importers was held this evening, for the purpose of taking some action to prevent, in so far as they were able, smuggling of goods. About thirty were represented. The matter was discussed at great length, some of the importers being of the opinion that a committee should be appointed to visit the secretary of the treasury and enlist his services; others of taking action with regard to securing a reform in the custom house and of having all bonds signed by responsible parties, while others favored an organization for the present.

The Rev. Mr. Bartol, of Boston, seems to have broken out rather unexpectedly when he told his congregation, "if we would have no monsters about us in the community, let not idiots or insane pair, or scrofulous or consumptives, those soaked in alcohol or conceived in lust, entering the world diseased in body or mind, or overweighed with any propensity or passion, be allowed to marry, any more than we would have a nursery for wolves and bears, or cultivate poisonous ivy, deadly night shade, or apple tern in the inclosures of our houses, or yards and fields. Society, by righteous custom, if not by statute law, has a right to prevent, to forbid the multiplication of monstrous specimens of humanity. That mewing, puking, drooling, wailing baby ought not to exist; it is no blessing, but a curse of nature and God on the misdoing of men and women."

—Milwaukee News: Lotta the actress, is small, pretty, has $300,000 in her own name, and can earn $350 per night on the stage, yet that another of her's kinder Mary Ann's fellow's wouldn't away when she puts on her bonnet and shawl isn't sure. "Oh yes, we will be delighted to take a ride." One of these days the old woman will die and be buried under the weeping willow.

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED.—$3,000 to $5,000 FOR 12 months. Will pay a high rate of interest. Will give, if necessary, a mortgage on $20,000, of Real Estate in Georgia. Address B. B., care Constitution office. may22—d2t

LOST—A BILL BOOK WITH RECEIPTED bills. Please return to A. ERGINZINGER. may2—dtf

MILL STONES—WANTED TO BUY A pair second-hand Mill Stones; size 3½ feet, with spindle, box hoop and hopper, complete. Send description, price, and address, to MILL STONE, P. O. Box 209, Atlanta, Ga. may22—d3t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEmale Nurse, to take care of two children. Must have first-class recommendation. Inquire of A. W. Mitchell, at No. 138 Whitehall street. may22—d2t

I HAVE TRIED A GREAT MANY LIVER Medicines, and do not hesitate to say that Dr. Edward Smith's Liver Tonic is far superior to anything I have ever tried J. LAWRENCE CALHOUN. may22—d5t

ONE SODA FOUNTAIN AND GENErator in first-class order, cheap for sale, apply to G. SALOSHIN, may16 1w. 24 Decatur St.

FOR SALE.—HORSE, BUGGY & HARness. Nice for

Daily Constitution.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. MONAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for a specimen of our "news." apr11-1y

ATLANTA:
Saturday Morning, May 22, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Cherokee	19	Rome	10
Middle	1	Augusta	8
Eastern	5	Ocmulgee	27
Brunswick	2		

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 33, 47,—48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

Parkins & Jennings,
23 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 11½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $9 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr6-dtf

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
The Elmwood collar.
Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, etc.
Dr. Smith's Liver Tonic.
The Kennesaw Route.
Female nurse wanted.
Mill stones wanted.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Stone Mountain go to Toccoa Falls.
Bull boat for sale.
$3,000 to $5,000 wanted.
It is a fact.
To the city tax payers.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of Georgia.

PICNIC OF THE FULTON BLUES

Prize Shooting, Dancing and a Good Time Generally.

"To the sound of drum and fife
The merry soldier marches on—
The trumpet calls, but not for strife
Its sound inflames the foe to shun."

Early yesterday morning the members of the Blues were seen hurriedly going not to the battle field, but to the passenger depot, not with a saversack, but a basket on one arm, or a charming young lady, and intent on the picnic to Stone Mountain. They are a fine company, and did the state used their services, they would be as prompt to train time as they were yesterday. The ride was a pleasant one to the mountain.

THE PRIZES.

After arriving at the mountain, couples and groups scattered themselves beneath the sheltering boughs of the grove trees, and some of them to the reportorial eye, looked particularly interested in each other, that is, when there were only the party. All seemed to spend the time pleasantly.

As a matter of course the contest for the prizes excited all. The judges to decide between the shots were Charles Robinson, A. F. Barnett, J. T. Wills and Joseph Smith.

Distance one hundred and fifty yards, Three rounds each. The best average to decide.

The prize for the officers was a gold medal, and was won by Lieut. J. Carmichael. It was presented by Lieut. W. A. McDowell, in a graceful little speech.

The best shot among the privates, proved to be Dr. R. W. Westmoreland, and the gold badge was presented him in a happy little speech by Capt. S. Dell, of the Zouaves.

Pat Carroll was awarded for Miss L. Gillespie, honorary lady member, a handsome card receiver.

R. J. Massey Esq., in a well turned little speech presented the silver cup to Mr. Robert Young, as the best shot, among the honorary members of gentlemen.

In a pleasant little speech, Lieutenant McDowell presented Lieut. Dabney, a small tin horn, for making the worst shot among the office s.

Captain S. Dell humorously presented the leather medal to W. R. Boring, for having made the poorest shot among the privates.

STROLLING ABOUT.

After the firing, hours were spent in various ways; some promenaded through the grass and chatted underneath its shade; some made the ascent of Stone Mountain. It was bright and clear, and the mellow radiance of the sun lay streamily soft on its sloping sides.

DINNER.

The poet says—

"The turn pike road to people's hearts, I find,
Lies through their mouths."

The participants at a picnic have the same "turn pike road" as other people. Meats and bread were served in all styles of the culinary art, and all present, were faithfully cared for by kind and gentle hands.

DANCING.

It was a cheerful sight to see so many happy couples dancing.

"Where every heart
Was beating faster than the merry tune,
And their bright eyes were restless, and their lips
Parted with eager joy, and their round cheeks
Flushed with the beautiful motion of the dance."

HOME AGAIN.

Late in the afternoon, the train came along to bring the picnic party home, and so pleasant was it to linger at the mountain, that many remained until 12 o'clock, for the last train. All were elated with the pleasures of the day.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The laying of the corner stone of the above building, will take place on Monday, 24th inst., at the corner of Forsyth and Walton streets. The location is a very desirable one and the lot all that could be asked for the purpose.

WHO WILL OFFICIATE AND WHO INVITED.

Every arrangement has been perfected to insure very impressive ceremonies. The Masonic service will be conducted under Worshipful Grand Master David E. Butler, of Madison. The religious services will be performed by Rabbi Gersont.

The various orders and societies of the city have been invited, also, the officers of the state, county and city. The several religious organizations of the city have also been invited. In fact the attendance of a very large number can be anticipated being present.

GRAND DRESS BALL.

On the night of the 24th, a grand dress ball, under the auspices of the Concordia Association, for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, will come off at Concordia hall.

SUPPER

has been provided for at least 600 guests, and will do, "like a la recherche affair.

Prof. Schanck's orchestra will discourse sweet music during the evening.

It is a Fact,

That many grocers sell Dr. Price's Baking Powders at the same price they do the cheaper kinds, and as they have to pay more for it, make less money, hence they never sell it unless the purchaser demands it. They place it out of sight, and urge their customers to take the common kinds because they are more profitable. Let consumers become acquainted with the fact that it is only necessary to mix one part flour to two parts Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to make a powder as perfect in its results as other kinds, and there are few who would pay the same price for the adulterated articles as for Dr. Price's, not when flour cost less than ant cents per pound. Dr. Price's powder is not sold in bulk.
may22—dtues-thurs-sat&ann&w0w

Central America.

As money is scarce, and I need about forty thousand dollars by the first of June, I will sell Bed room Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, in fact, my full stock of first-class Furniture at the very lowest prices.

I have on hand a full line of Picture Frames and Mouldings.

Come on and get bargains.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dtf 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

To Advertisers.

To-morrow, Sunday's CONSTITUTION, offers a rare opportunity to advertisers. Some should miss it. Send in your advertisements early.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co, call attention of the ladies, to their large line of black grenadines at 15, 20 and 25 cents each per yard, worth 30 per cent more. They also offer 10 pieces all-silk grenadines at 50 cents, worth 75 cents. may16-dtf

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., have just received a splendid line of ginghams, leghorn hats, flowers, hat scarfs, neck ties, ribbons, at 25 per cent below cost. may16-dtf

REV. PROF. C. F. HASSMER of Savannah, will preach at the German Ev. Lutheran church, next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the German, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, in the English language.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Wylie Hill Acquited of Burglary.

A Fortunate Foundling.

Opening of the U. S. Circuit Court.

Business Before the Magistrates and Commissioner. Etc.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, May 21, 1875.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Central railway company vs. Iverson T. Smith. Appeal, from Burke. Argued.

A. R. Lawton, J. J. Jones, for plaintiff in error.

Creswell & Denney, contra.

No. 2. Central railway company vs. Reuben W. Carswell, trustee. Case from Burke. Argued.

A. R. Lawton, J. J. Jones, for plaintiff in error.

Carswell & Denny, Hook & Webb, contra.

No. 3. John T. Shewmake, assignee, vs. Mary A. Williams. Equity, from Richmond. Argued.

J. T. Shewmake, for plaintiff in error.

Hook & Gardner, contra.

No. 4. Frances L. Dye vs. Charles J. Denham. Case from Richmond. Argued.

H. Clay Foster, for plaintiff in error.

James C. C. Black, contra.

No. 5. W. H. Goodrich, et al. vs City L. & B. Association. Equity, from Richmond. Hook & Webb, for plaintiff in error.

McIlhenny & Gaulhi, contra.

Pending the reading of the record, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

Court was called to order promptly at half past eight o'clock, and resumed the trial of criminal business.

The case of Wylie Hill, which has been exciting no little public attention, has been terminated by a verdict of not guilty. The charge against Hill was burglary in the night time. It was alleged that he broke into the barroom of Harvey O'Shields, and stole a small lot of whisky, together with some seven dollars in money. The case was fought stoutly through by both prosecution and the defence, and was submitted to the jury on Thursday, together with an able charge from the court. The jury heard all Thursday night, and yesterday morning came into court, stating that there was a difference of opinion among them as to the testimony of certain witnesses. These witnesses were accordingly sworn a second time, and examined. The jury then retired again, and yesterday afternoon, shortly before five o'clock, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

This verdict, however, didn't restore to Wylie his liberty, as by request of the solicitor-general, he was remanded into custody, to answer an indictment for another offence.

"MACGRUP OF LAY PRISONERS."

An indictment against a man named Harrison Towns, for larceny after trust delegated, was taken up and disposed of. The state failed to make out a case, and the jury brought in a verdict not guilty, accordingly to the estimation of the defendant.

Christopher Hutchinson, the darkey who was arrested by the police four weeks ago for corn stealing, was also tried yesterday. The state had no direct evidence against Christopher in its possession, and consequently this case also fell through, the jury finding him not guilty. Christopher was remanded to jail to answer another indictment for a similar offense.

A FORTUNATE FOUNDLING.

The following petition was presented to the court yesterday by Hon. Daniel Pittman, as attorney for the petitioners. The facts upon which it is based were published at the time, and will be recalled by our readers. The child is certainly lucky in having fallen into the hands he did, for he might probably have been left a hundred other houses without meeting with such good luck.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton county.

To the Honorable Superior Court.

The petition of Andrew P. Stewart, and his wife Frances S. Stewart, show that on the 24th of December, 1874, a boy child now about five months old, (a foundling whom your petitioners have named "Ovid Tanner Stewart," and whose parents and next kin, if any, are unknown to them) was left at the residence of M. R. Berry, Esq., of Atlanta, in said county, with a note to your petitioners as follows: "To Andrew Stewart and wife, No. 152"—thus entrusting said child to the care of your petitioners, and thereby abandoning said child. Your petitioners further show that they took charge of said foundling, and since that time have taken care of him, and that he is now in good health and is a strong, well developed child, and your petitioners, having no children, are desirous of adopting said child as their own, so as to render him capable of inheriting their estate, and of having his name henceforth declared to be "Ovid Tanner Stewart." Wherefore your petitioners pray this honorable court, that an order may be granted, declaring said child to be the adopted child of your petitioners, and capable of inheriting their estate, and that the name of said child shall be "Ovid Tanner Stewart," and that henceforward, the relation between said petitioners and said child shall be, as to their legal rights and liabilities, the same as if the relation of parents and child existed between them.

Judge Hopkins granted the petition by the following

ORDER:

Upon hearing the foregoing petition of Andrew P. Stewart and his wife Frances S. Stewart, for the adoption of an infant male child, now about five months old, a foundling, being abandoned by its parents, whose names are unknown, and for the fixing of the name of said child, it is ordered that the said child be and is hereby declared to be, the adopted child of the said Andrew P. Stewart, and his wife Frances S. Stewart, and capable of inheriting their estate, and that its name shall be "Ovid Tanner Stewart," and that from this time forward the relation between said petitioners and said child shall be as to their legal rights and liabilities, the same as if the relation of parent and child existed between them. And it is further ordered that all persons whomsoever are prohibited and restrained from interfering with the custody or control of said child, which is hereby vested in said petitioners.

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Judge, &c.

THE BERRY HICKS CASE.

The last case taken up yesterday was against Berry Hicks for larceny after a trust delegated. This is the darkey who is involved in the alleged stealing at Mr. Brotherton's mill, an account of which has been published. A former indictment for the same offence was quashed by his attorney, Col. Spencer, and this is the second. The case occupied the entire afternoon, and the jury were out when court adjourned. We learn that it is the intention of Judge Hopkins to continue the trial of the jail cases until all are disposed of. As there are yet some seven or eight of these on hand, it is scarcely possible for the March-Mann difficulty to come up before next week.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Their honors, Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, and Judge John Erskine reached this city from Savannah last evening. They will open the circuit court this morning at 10 o'clock, a. m. As will be seen from the trial calendar for to-day, which we give below, the Air-Line record is increased that the judge fully sustained his reputation as a lawyer in the laboratory case.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

John L. Brown, principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary, vs. the United States, ex rel. L. H. Guild. Petition for habeas corpus for Dock Bridges, colored. Appeal to circuit court. N. J. Hammond, appellant. The United States attorney, contra.

Skipwith Wilmer and Auguste Richard vs. the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line railway company et al. Equity. Akerman for complainants. Mynatt, A. W. Hammond & Son, contra.

The Macon & Brunswick railroad company, application for injunction.

John D. Pope, movant, vs. Jared I. Whitaker, respondant. Motion for new trial. Akerman, for movant. Bleckley contra.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The collector and deputy marshals have recently opened another raid upon the breakers of Uncle Sam's internal revenue laws, and the consequences are quite a revival of business before the commissioners. Charles H. Gann, of Haralson county, was tried by Commissioner Smith for illicit distilling, and was, after an examination, required to give a bond of $300.

Elijah Dooly and William McLendon, citizens of the same county, were arraigned for the same offence. They waived investigation and gave bonds in the sum of $300 each. Col. Culpeper represented the defense in the above cases.

William Hampton, of Floyd county, was before Commissioner Buck on a similar charge, but there being no evidence to substantiate in the warrant was dismissed.

The Bard Case.

The jury in the Bard case returned a verdict about 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. They probably suspected that they were going to be locked up another night, and as they reached they concluded to agree and go home. The defendant and Col. L. J. Glenn one of his counsel, as well as the states counsel were sent for and came in court. But few spectators were present. The verdict was as follows:

"We the jury find the defendant guilty of an assault." This verdict is for a misdemeanor only, and is considerably less than the offense charged which is a felony. As soon as it was received, Judge Hopkins discharged the jury for the term, and it is needless to say the poor fellows made extraordinary time getting away from that court house.

Colonel Glenn asked the court to suspend sentence, as they had a motion to present in arrest of judgment. He also asked that the prisoner's bond be decreased. Judge Hopkins replied that under existing circumstances he could not think of accepting any bond at all. The other request he would grant, and would hear any motion the defence had to offer this morning. Court then adjourned.

THE DROWNED GIRL.

Inquest and Verdict.

We have but little more to add relative to the unfortunate girl, Maggie G. Chester, who was drowned in the pond near Ponce de Leon Spring, Thursday afternoon. The body remained where it was placed on the bank all night, some of the neighbors furnishing a sufficient guard. As soon as the sun rose yesterday morning it was sheltered with bushes, it being thought best to let it remain where it was until after the inquest. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, Coroner William Kile, Dr. E. J. Roach and Constable Little and a jury, came out from the city, and the inquest was at once held. The girl, Josephine Adams, Mr. Armistead and others were examined, who reported the facts published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. Nothing new was added. Dr. Roach made the post mortem examination. Only forty-five cents in money and a piece of tobacco were the only things found on the person of the corpse. After hearing all the evidence that could be obtained, the jury made up the verdict to the effect that, "The deceased came to her death by drowning, and from all the evidence that could be obtained they were of the opinion

THAT SHE DID IT INTENTIONALLY.

What testimony the jury base this verdict upon we are at a loss to say. A representative of THE CONSTITUTION was present during the greater part of the investigation and heard no evidence that pointed to suicide. The only remark made by the deceased at all suspicious was made to Josephine when she said, "If I drown I have money enough to bury myself with." This Josephine says she understood to be a jest. She was the only one present, and she certainly never has suspected suicide. It was pretty well proven that the unhappy girl had been drinking, and the facts probably are that she unconsciously wandered beyond her depth, and being unable to swim drowned before assistance could be had. The body remained where it was until yesterday afternoon, when it was buried by the coroner. During the day constant crowds of people from miles around, both white and black, visited the spot.

STREET AND SIDEWALK TOPICS.

—Yesterday a prominent and witty lawyer, of our city, met a newspaper urchin and offered to give him ten cents if he would go and wash his face. He agreed, and did so. After receiving his dime, he said to the lawyer, "I'll give you the ten cents back, if you'll go and cut off that long hair."

—"What keeps up Atlanta so," asked a visitor of another stranger in the city yesterday. "What brought you here," queried his companion. 'I have bought $200 worth of goods," said his friend, "that is what keeps up Atlanta."

—McDonough street comes to the front with the sale of the finest and highest priced cow of the season. Mr. Allen, a store keeper on that street, sold a milch cow for $150. She has had but one calf and gave over four gallons of milk. With her second calf a colt is expected to give five gallons. Whose cow can beat it?

—The city authorities are mowing the first crop of clover in the city hall yard.

—The contract for the building of the California Ice Company has been let out to those enterprising and successful builders and contractors, Messrs. Cook, Gunby & Company. This guarantees number one work.

—Flower and vegetable gardens begin to feel the dry weather, and improvised water works are appearing pretty generally.

—Advertisers will find it to their advantage to be in to-morrow's Sunday's CONSTITUTION. A word to the wise is sufficient

—The Savannah barbers don't want to do any more shaving on Sunday, and are petitioning council to pass an ordinance forbidding them to shave any one on the Sabbath.

—The Marietta Journal, in speaking of one of our military companies, says: The Governor's Guards, a fine looking body of men, with flashy uniforms, plenicked at Marietta last Friday. Quite a number of pretty girls and a splendid band of music were along with them.

—For the last day or two it has been quite warm; in the streets yesterday it was hot. The reporter met several couples down at the "five mineral springs," yesterday.

—The reporter was out in the neighborhood of the barracks yesterday, and seeing several colored people collected at a cabin, dropped in to learn the difficulty. A colored woman had just slapped her husband's jaws for neglecting her baby, while she had been to town. It was very evident that John was over wifed, had nothing to do with the laws of his own house but to obey them.

—A young couple like Adam and Eve in Paradise, walked hand in hand beneath the the shade of Ponce de Leon, yesterday, to the great amusement of a few who were out there. They were dressed after the modern style, however.

—On yesterday the reporter took a peep into the grounds and building of Fulton county jail. John Wise was engaged in looking around after things generally, and Captain Whit Anderson was intently cultivating his flowers. There are ninety-six prisoners in the jail. Now you outside newspaper men do not pitch into Atlanta and say how bad she is, her prisoners are not county prisoners; some are sent here from other counties for safe keeping, while many of them are United States prisoners.

—A colored bridal party came in on the Macon and Western railroad train 2 o'clock yesterday, p. m. The bridegroom was Willis Williams, an attachee of Ballard's restaurant.

—The Sunday school children, teachers and friends, of the Methodist church in Gainesville, will picnic at Ponce de Leon spring to-day.

Personal Items.

—Governor James M. Smith returned to the city on yesterday from Macon.

—Mr. H. K. Shackelford will deliver an address on temperance at New Hope church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Judges Erskine and J. P. Bradley reached the city from Savannah on the Macon & Western railroad train of 2 o'clock yesterday.

—Rev. J. H. Martin, of this city, will preach the dedication sermon of the new Presbyterian church in Carrollton on the third Sunday in July.

—Col. W. A. Huff, of Macon, John W. Cameron, of Augusta, J. A. Kimbrough, of Hampton & W. H. Hull, of Augusta, are at the Kimball house.

—Nicholas Van Horn, of Clarke county, who has been confined in Fulton county jail for illicit distilling, having served his time, was discharged on yesterday.

—Quite a number who intended going down yesterday on the 12½ o'clock train to Stone Mountain to the Fulton Blues picnic were behind time, and being left were greatly disappointed.

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SLIPPERY JOE PORTER.

In Texas, and at His Old Games.

The above named individual, an escaped convict, is again the subject of conversation in the community. Our readers will remember that he was sentenced for eighteen months, and was among the convicts farmed out to Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, and sent to the coal mines in Dade county. "Down in the Coal Mines," is quite a popular song, but Joe, had a soul above the reality, and very quietly "threw down the shovel, and the pick," and made his escape.

IN TEXAS.

For some days it has been rumored that Porter was in Texas, and that Mr. Perkerson, the sheriff of Fulton county, had gone to that state, and his return has been looked for on every train, to bring Porter with him. And that he would, claim and receive the $500, offered for his arrest.

Mr. Perkerson is in Texas, but Porter has nothing to do with his being there. His business was in Polk county, to look after some land belonging to his father, about which there was some trouble growing out of the taxes.

PORTER IN HOUSTON.

Mr. Perkerson, has visited Houston, went there to attend the state fair, has left there, and will not return that way, but will come home by Texarkana and Memphis. He did not go for Porter, nor did he undertake to have him arrested. There has been no requisition made for him, nor has any $500, offered for his arrest, but the amount is some $475, less than this sum.

Porter has been in Houston, retaining his full name all the time, ever since January. He is the sole proprietor of the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

which is a rather hard variety show. It is a two story building, located on Main street one square from the Exchange hotel. He continues there as here, to second nature with art, and instead of hiding his talents, calls in the aid of fashionable tailors and haberdashers to improve them, and set them off to the greatest possible advantage. The unimpeachableness of his broad cloth, and the dexterity of his hair dresser attract attention. In fact he devotes as much time to his "make up," as formerly.

The above facts have been related to us by gentlemen who have just returned, who visited the state fair, which begun in Houston on the 11th of May. They also informed us, what was being done by

"SLIPPERY JOE."

He struines a point to produce harmony between his manners and "make up," is polite and plausible, and the gentlemen above referred to state that he has managed to deceive various citizens of Houston out of $2,000. In the variety show business, at one time he had a partner by the name of Pringle. At present he is running the business all alone.

The above facts we have from parties who have visited Houston, and saw Porter there.

Returned Home.

We yesterday had the pleasure of shaking hands with our efficient sheriff, Mr. Perkerson, who has just returned from his Texas trip. He says he has been on a visit of combined business and pleasure, and judging from his looks he must have had a good time. When told that a city paper had informed its deluded readers in its usual style that he had gone to Texas to bring back J. Porter, the sheriff evinced unspeakable disgust, and talked about damages for slander. He said he would sooner think of bringing back upon this community a car load of yellow fever as Mr. J. F. Porter. He thinks it a God send to Georgia that he is in Texas, and as long as that country can hold him, it will suit all hands here to let him stay. Porter is in Houston running a four-th class variety show, and if he will pledge himself never to come any nearer to Georgia he can stay there to the end of time. Sheriff Perkerson saw during his trip a number of former citizens of Atlanta. Among them Bob and Charley Cowart, Otis Wellborn, and W. G Erwin. He reports all to be flourishing and highly delighted with Texas.

Georgia Crop Notes.

Crops are good in Upson county.

The Milledgeville Union, says: Crops seem to be doing well as usual.

The crops in Early county are looking well. Stand of both cotton and corn are good, and where cultivated, are promising.

The Carroll County Times says: The wheat prospect is generally pretty good in this county.

The Talbotton Standard says: Stands of cotton are good, and corn, though small, is looking well.

The North Georgia Citizen, (Dalton) says: The wheat and young corn in Whitfield county seem to be in a prosperous condition.

The Washington Gazette says there is a fine prospect for a good peach crop in Wilkes county.

The Dawson Journal, in speaking of the crops in Terrell county, says: Our country friends report that the crop prospects still continue promising and encouraging.

On the whole, the crop prospect in this section is rather favorable for the cold, wet, backward spring we have had. The fruit crop is very promising and satisfactory, and even now the stills are under process of renovation.

The Sandersville Georgian and Herald says: Corn in the lower part of the county is looking well, and the farmers are putting it in good condition for growing. The farmers report excellent stands of both cotton and corn.

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THE POLICE BOARD.

Election of a Policeman.

The Board Rescinds Its Former Action Directing two Reliefs.

The police board had a call meeting yesterday to elect a policeman to fill vacancy, and discuss the ordinance of council requiring three reliefs. Present, Dodd, Mahoney, Goldsmith, Morris, Clarke.

POLICEMAN ELECTED.

After reading the names of applicants, the board went into an election for a policeman's fill vacancy.

After some eight or ten ballots, J. R. Mehaffey received three votes and was therefore elected.

THE TWO RELIEF BUSINESS.

It will be remembered, that on motion of Commissioner Dodd, a majority of the board directed the chief of police to put the force into two reliefs on June 1st. Whereupon the general council passed an ordinances prescribing the three relief plan.

The question was brought up by Commissioner Goldsmith, who offered the following "whereas" and resolution:

Whereas, The city charter requires that each police commissioner, take an oath in which he swears "that in all things pertaining to my said office I will be governed by my conviction of the public good," and

Whereas, a majority of the board as sworn commissioners at a meeting held on the — day of May, adopted a resolution requiring the police force to be divided into two instead of three reliefs, and

Whereas, This division was contemplated in view of the fact that under the three relief system that degree of protection of life and property was not afforded because of the small number of the force and the extensive area of territory to be protected, and

Whereas, The general council at a meeting one week subsequent to the action of the board passed the following ordinance, to wit:

"Be it ordained, etc., That from and after this date the police force of this city shall be divided into three watches or reliefs, each relief to remain on duty 8 hours out of every 24 hours, and to be in charge of a lieutenant of police, under the direction of the chief of police."

"That each of said reliefs under command of a lieutenant of police as above said, shall consist of such number of policemen as the board of police commissioners may determine upon, and

Whereas, A majority of this board believe the action of the general council was an encroachment upon the rights and powers of this board, as contemplated by the framers of the charter, and

Whereas, This board recognizes the fact that the general council is the legislature and the law-making power under the charter, and that any ordinance or ordinances may be passed by the general council taking control of and giving direction to the police force, contrary to the intention of the framers, and in opposition to the expressed action of the board; and

Whereas, The board of police commissioners believe it their duty to obey the laws and ordinances passed by the general council, whether right or wrong, whether for or against the "public good;" and

Whereas, The general council by the adoption of the above ordinance assumes the responsibility of dividing the force into reliefs; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the chief of police be instructed by the chairman of this board to carry out the ordinance passed by the general council.

A SUBSTITUTE

was offered by commissioner Clarke as follows:

Whereas, the charter prescribes that the board of police commissioners "shall exercise full direction and control of the police force, in conformity to existing laws and ordinances, and such *as may be made applicable to the subject*," and whereas, the general council has passed an ordinance requiring the police force to be divided into three reliefs, and whereas, there is a difference of legal opinion as to the right of council in the premises, and a difference of opinion in the board as to the propriety of the two or three reliefs plan, therefore be it

Resolved, That the former action of the board putting the force into two reliefs be, and is hereby, rescinded, without expressing any opinion on the legal question involved.

On motion of Commissioner Dodd, the substitute was laid on the table.

Yeas—Dodd, Mahoney, Goldsmith.

Nays—Clarke, Morris.

The resolution of Commissioner Goldsmith was then adopted.

Yeas—Goldsmith, Dodd, Mahoney.

Nays—Clarke, Morris.

So the force remains divided into three reliefs.

Board adjourned.

The Deacon and His Calf.

[Marshall (N. C.) Statesman.]

Last Sunday, just as one of our straightest deacons was getting ready to shake the lines over his horses' backs and say "ge dap," his wife happened to remember that the calf hadn't been fed. The deacon looked at his Sunday clothes and observed that he did not deem it incumbent upon him to suffer for the negligence of others; to which the deaconess replied that such language in the presence of the children, on a Sunday morning, and from a pillar of the church, was enough to shake one's belief in the professions that had been made by some one she could name. The deacon handed the lines to his oldest boy and climbed over the wheel without saying a word. He went around to the front door and took the front door key from under the mat, came around to the front door, and as he was trying to put the key in the hole the key slipped from his hand and slid down into the snow. Finally he got into the kitchen and started for the barnyard with the milk. He set the pail down on the ground and called to the calf, but the beast whisked its tail in the air and bellowed at him. Then he captured the animal, and it kicked along by the ears and jammed its head into the pail, but the calf gave a spring, sending the milk in a cloud of spray over the deacon's shirt-front. In trying to recapture the beast the deacon dropped his hymn-book out of his pocket, and before he could rescue it the calf stepped both feet on it and tore the cover off. The deacon got mad. He took a hop pole and belabored the calf. One end of the pole struck the shed, and, bounding up, knocked the deacon's plug hat off. It rolled directly under the calf, who set his foot through the tile, and then went tearing around the yard with his tail in the air and that hat fastened just above the knuckle joint. The deacon went into the house, and as he unbuckled his shirt-collar, he called out, "Maria, you go on to church, and if anybody asks after me tell them I staid home to feed the calf!"

KANSAS—TEXAS—NEBRASKA—COLORADO—CALIFORNIA.—Low regular rates from St. Louis. Special Excursion Tickets sold. Rate sheets, maps, time-tables, descriptive pamphlets, and full information cheerfully furnished free. Address E. A. Ford,

IN THE WOODS.

In the woods when the young leaves budding
Whispered the [illegible],
When the spider [illegible]
As the sunbeams bright,
And fancy [illegible] clear;
When the spring bird's song
Woke an echo long
As the hopes that the heart held dear.

In the woods when the summer's glory
Was wreathed in light and shade,
Through each leafy bough
Clearer sunshine now
With fuller lustre played;
And sweet silence bent
With a glad content
O'er the hush that fulfilment made.

In the woods when the leaves were dropping,
Down dropping one by one,
As the hopes that fade,
In autumnal shade,
And droop ere their day is done;
And weary of life,
And weary of strife,
Sink down to the rest they have won.

In the woods when the winter hoary
Has spread his snowy pall
Over a lifeless past,
That is laid at last
Where the night dews softly fall;
Where the moon shines fair
Through the branches bare,
And the heavens are over all.

BREVITIES.

—"Poor Carlotta," it appears, is not sick, after all. She still "poor Carlotta," nevertheless.

—We stand aghast at the thought of the thoughtful Alice-losing party in the Beecher case moving for a new trial.

—"Come in and get rich," and "Day and night we spread out the hide," are among the signs displayed by the Chinese gambling houses in San Francisco.

Rich uncle: "My nephew, I have an income of eighty thousand francs, a touch of liver complaint, and no children. For these reasons I do not doubt that you will read this my advice with profound attention."

—"Oh, licketty slam, pop," exclaimed a lad whose father had praised him for his gallantry in holding a young lady on his lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot full of hot potatoes!" —*Brooklyn Argus.*

—The Iowa grasshopper is recognized as a civilized being compared with the grasshopper of Wisconsin. It pays some respect to death, and, when a member of its lodge dies, wears the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

—First cousins were married in Ottawa county, Kansas, last week. When the relationship was discovered, the judge and minister waited on the parties, read the law to them, and informed them that they must consider themselves unmarried.

—Victor Hugo has enjoyed literary celebrity for thirty years, and has realized by his pen upwards of $600,000. The "Hunchback of Notre Dame," printed before he was thirty, yielded him 400,000 francs, and "Les Miserables" issued thirty years later, 500,000 francs.

—Now something has got to be done about it. A St. Louis woman has just added four to the family at one time. If this is allowed to go on, what married man will be safe? And the trade in the old fashioned single-seated baby wagon is being ruined, while the country looks idly on.

—The "telegraph trotters" or messenger boys, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company, are to dress in uniform. The company assesses the boys $11 25 for each spring suit. In Boston forty of the boys "struck" declaring the assessment a robbery. The company found no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers. The earnings of messengers range from $6 50 to $9 per week.

—Mr. Joseph Howard, jr., of the N. Y. Star, contradicts explicitly the story that Mrs. Tilton is writing a book, and also the curious story that Mr. Beecher intended to go to Europe after the close of the trial. He also corrects the apparently malicious report that the daily prayer meetings at Plymouth church have been discontinued since the close of the testimony in the trial.

—The centennial mania leads to some curious inquiries. They have been trying to find out in Maine who drank the first cup of tea in that state, and have discovered that Miss Cutts did it about 150 years ago. Of course, it is interesting to the public to know that Miss Cutts visited Boston, drank tea, liked it, bought some and took it to her benighted home. From that time Maine people have taken their tea. This happy incident is the theme of editorials in Maine papers.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,600 bales; uplands 16¼; Orleans 16¾.

Futures opened quiet; May 16; June 15 31-32a16; July 16 5-32; August 16 9-32a16 5 16; September 15 13-16a16.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and heavy. Pork firm at $21 50. Lard quiet; steam 15¾. Turpentine dull at 35. Rosin quiet at $1 90 a$3 05 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks active, feverish and lower. Money 2½. Gold 16. Exchange—long 4 87½; short $4 90½. Governments active. State bonds quiet and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—noon—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 38,000, of which 7,000 were for speculation and export; stock in port 988,000, including 603,000 American; receipts for the week 70,000, including 35,000 American; actual export 7,000; afloat 461,000, including 135,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in June or July 7 13-16. Breadstuffs steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 21, 3 P.M.—Cotton sales include 6,700 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in July or August 7 15-16.

LONDON, May 21.—Erie 20¾.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes 64f 95c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived out—Virginia, Evening Star, Fader and, Frank Pendleton, Runeberg, Augusta, Thusen, Nef, John Patten.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 21, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	$1 13	Selling	$1 15
SILVER—			
Buying	$1 04	Selling	$1 08
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	80a82	Aug'sta City 8s	81a83
Georgia 7s	90a92	Georgia R. R.	90a92
Atlanta Water 7s	75a75	A. & W. P. R.	91a92
Atlanta City 7s	70a73	Savannah City	82a..
Atlanta City 8s	81a83		
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	78a82	A. & W. P. R. R.	65a70
C. R. R.	56a60		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load ..... 7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE 3a5
EGGS 13
BUTTER—
Country 53a60
POULTRY—
grown chickens 30a35
Geese 50
Ducks 30a35
FEATHERS 50
BEESWAX 25
HAMS 12½a13
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled ..... none
Peaches peeled ..... none
Apples, peeled ..... none

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
prime white $1 10
MEAL $1 10
GRITS $6 50
WHEAT—nominal ..... —
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl $10 00
OATS 80
PEAS—
Clay $1 50
Mixed $1 30
HAY—
Timothy $1 60a1 75
Tennessee $1 25a1 50
Clover $1 40
FLOUR—
Fancy $8 00a8 25
Extra family $7 25a7 50
Family $7 25a7 50
Extra $6 25a6 50
Superfine $5 00
BACON—
Clear sides ..... none
Clear rib sides 14
Shoulders 11
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides ..... none
Clear rib sides 18
Shoulders 10
Hams 12½
LARD—
Tierces 17a17½
Kegs and cans 18a18½
Buckets 18a18½
HAMS—
Sugar-cured 15½
Country bacon 14a15
MOLASSES 44
SYRUPS 70a75
New Orleans 75a80
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits $1 50
No. 3 bbls $11 50; ½ bbls $5 50; kts $1 30
COFFEE—
Rio 22a24
Java 36
SUGAR—
A 11½
White extra C 11¼
Yellow C 10a10⅝
Demerara 10½a11
Yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8¾a10½
Rice—Arkansas 25a27.
Teas—5a75.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20
nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $3 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Vinegar—30a40.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50
English crown $3 75.
Potatoes—Early rose $3 00; Goodrich $5
peerless $5 00.
Starch—pearl 9; tapioca 9½.
Coffee—Rio 23a25; Laguira none; Java 38.
Sodas—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—Soda 4½a6c; soda 5½a7; butter
5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a13; wine
10a12; Boston butter 10a13; sugar 8½a10; C
cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a13; hand-made
sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon
cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 15a20;
hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13;
splendid 10a13; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a
3 75; fancy 18a33.
Canned Goods—Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per
dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per can, $2 25
a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a 1 10; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, assorted, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a3 75; pineapples $2 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green beans 2 lbs $2 25a3 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; cucumbers and okra 1 lb $2a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2, qts per case $2a3, half gal's $4 50a5; gal's, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $5 50a8; English pickles, qts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $3a3 25; French mustard per doz, $3a3 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a7 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.
Lemons—per box $7 50a8.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Lochorn, per lb 42½a45. English
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25a30 17½.
Dates—In 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½, pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 40; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
Candies—Stick candy, per box 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per doz $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $3 50a 3 60; well buckets 6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in neat, $3 65a3 75; No. 1's sieves per doz $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a3 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; half boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a4.
Concentrated lye, per case, $3 50; potash, per case, $8 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70.
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $5 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Second Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3½a4; sundry sizes carload 3½a3½; sundry sizes less than carload 3½a3½; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra; tire ½ extra.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26a 28; good 30a38; white oak 40a50; black upper 30a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 30.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.
Tobacco.
Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per po ind 50a55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a85, good 11-in old 85a75; fine 11-in old 75a85; bright navys 60a85; bright grs. 13-in 80a85; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10, fine cut, home made 90a95; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stubs AAAA $1 10
Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a3; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 80, Cavorice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; mixed from $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $8; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $3 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per case; golden crown champagne, pints $16, quarts, $14; Hafdale & Co., pints, $30, quarts $38.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 16c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 11c. Mutton 13½15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 30c; Bidford A 15½c; A A 17c, A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 25c; 38 in. 34.
Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville 11 to 13c.
Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13c.
Jeansburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; 8 8 & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 9½c.
Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 12½; Preferred Doeskin 10c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 28½; West Lake 28½c.
Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Palermo stripes 32.
Linseys—19a20c.
Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a80.
Prints—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 9½; Albion 9; Ancona 9a9½; Bedford 7½ 8a; Conestoga 8½9; Dunnell's 9, Gar ner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague 8½9; Gloucester 8½9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½9; Freeman's side bands 9; Allen's 8½9.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.
Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yards 81 12c sewing and knitting thread 50c.
Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8¾ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10¾ per yard.
Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.
Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; denims, fashion 13½; checks 13; Georgia plaids 13½c.
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 29 in. 7½c. Cabot J 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 13c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social 1. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta O XX 36 in. 15½c; O H H 36 in. 13c. Wessacutmcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 13½. Pocahontas 12½. Sea side 12½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Rose Williams 10½. Green Mills 8. Red Bay 7.½.
Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.
Drugs, Oils, etc.
Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per al, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a12; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 35a1 75; lemon extract, per doz, $1 75a2 00; quinine sulphate 65a70 cents; sulphuric, carboy of 11 20; petro oil, per gal, 35a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; rain mixed, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 00; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, 45a1 30; lard oil, per gal, $1 50a1 60; tanners oil, per gal, 75a$1 00.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a3½. Waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 10a12½. Brass—Paper, selling price per lb., 35; Jute bagging, Cotton 18a20; Flax 40a50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. N nth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w8mo

THE THOMPSON HOUSE,

AND
45 WHITEHALL, AND 60 & 62 BROAD ST.

R. G. Thompson begs to inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the traveling public generally, that he has had the above-named house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared to receive boarders, either transient or permanent, at moderate rates. Rooms by the day, week month. The table is provided with every delicacy of the season, and the cookingwill not be excelled by any house in the city.

Ice Cream Parlors.

In connection with the house, I have fitted up two parlors, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream Parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON.
may1—d1mo

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE—Mc Naught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

SADDLES and Horse furnishing Goods—E. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 103 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCKHEY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR J. Coal Creek and Boddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—dtf

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS,
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 370 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.
july5-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day $2 00
Per week 10 00
Single meal 50
Single lodging 50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.
nov21—dtf

RICKS HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for *health*. Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer.
apr24 dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents.
HUNT & BRO., Proprietors,
Formerly of southwest Georgia.
may2—dtf

NORCROSS HOTEL.
SUPPER HOUSE.
BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.
Board, per day $2 00
Board, per month ..... $25 to $30 00
Single meals ..... 75 cents
jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house.
J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. C. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD ..... $2 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLBERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

STOP AT
McCOMBS' HOTEL,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.
Free Hack meets all trains.
C. G. WILSON,
apr4—dtf Proprietor.

LAWYERS.

COCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE,
may9-dtf JNO. MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. S. GURNEY. DUPONT GURNEY.
GURNEY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec13, '74—d1yr

T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10, '75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Collector, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug6—dtf

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House.
nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
april4, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10, '75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may26-dly

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d9m

W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june4-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW St. JEAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dlf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d1m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Atlanta Consolidated Mining Co., Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton, Ga., Hon. J. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia.
mar26, 1875—d6m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—dly

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WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted.
may15—dtf

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G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON,
may 1—d1y Charlotte, N. C.

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DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Pryor, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

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may15—dtf

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
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Will be conducted, in future, as a select boarding house Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.
E. C. YANCEY.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. E. A. Jones, 53 Broad street, up stairs. Boarding and Lodging. Rates reasonable. Fare good. apr29—d1m

TRAVELERS,
And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4-dtf

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—dly

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA Hack Line. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock p. m.
Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train.
Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug24—dtf

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia.

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 23, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
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BARNES LODGE, No. 35, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
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MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
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